FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NICARAGUA ACCUSED OF VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

PA281257 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] After praising the democratic process of the Central American countries, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that human rights are flagrantly violated in Nicaragua. On his arrival here last night the head of the Honduran diplomatic corps affirmed that there are countries in the area where amnesty is not permitted, where there is press censorship, and where political parties do not have equal participation in the electoral process. Asked to name the countries where such conditions prevail, the Honduran foreign secretary named Nicaragua and said that modern diplomacy should be frank and dynamic. We do not believe it offers sufficient conditions for effective democracy, although there is still some hope. The EEC could assist in establishing a climate of respect for human rights, where the people may freely choose the government they want, the diplomat concluded.

CRUZ SAYS NO GUARANTEES IN NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

PA281234 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1637 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan opposition leader, arrived here today aboard the same plane that brought the Salvadoran foreign minister to Costa Rica. In a brief interview with members of the media, Dr Cruz said first of all that the hordes that attacked him during various public appearances in Nicaragua were acting on instructions from the Nicaraguan Government. He stated that nothing is done in that country without the express consent of the Nicaraguan regime. In reply to a question from a Radio Reloj reporter on whether the current conditions in Nicaragua offer any guarantees for clean elections in November, Dr Cruz replied that there are no security measures or conditions in that country to guarantee honest elections. The following are excerpts of Dr Cruz' press conference on his arrival in Costa Rica:

[Begin recording] [Cruz] Naturally, the mass organizations in Nicaragua do not lift a finger without the consent of or strict instructions from FSLN leaders.

[Unidentified Reporter] Dr Cruz, it was recently reported that the Nicaraguan Government had lifted the ban on some parties' participation in the elections. Do you consider this new proposal by the Sandinist government legitimate?

[Cruz] Well, the measure is incomplete because what they have done by extending the registration period until 30 September is of no significance unless the electoral calendar is extended to permit us at least a 3-month electoral campaign.

[Reporter] To expand on my question, Dr Cruz, would you say the conditions for clean elections have not been established in your country?

[Cruz] That is correct. [end recording]

That was Dr Arturo Cruz shortly after his arrival in Costa Rica. Dr Cruz reiterated that conditions in Nicaragua have not improved enough to guarantee honest elections. Dr Cruz also announced the opening of an information office in San Jose for reporters covering the conference of the foreign ministers of the EEC, Contadora, and Central America to learn the truth concerning the Nicaraguan opposition movement's attempts to establish a democratic regime in Nicaragua. This was a live report from Juan Santamaria International Airport.

NICARAGUAN CDN PRESIDENT ON PURPOSE OF VISIT

PA281734 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Luis Rivas Leiva arrived in Costa Rica today, accompanied by Arturo Cruz and Adan Fletes. We asked him what was the purpose of his visit to Costa Rica?

[Begin recording] [Rivas Leiva] We are here to hold separate, private meetings with some of the ministers who will be in Costa Rica attending the meeting of EEC, Contadora, and Central American foreign ministers. We would like to meet with some of these foreign ministers because we want to inform them about the real situation in Nicaragua, the CDN's political stance, and our concern over Nicaragua's future, which looks increasingly somber since the FSLN seems to prefer a military rather than political solution, which is what we have proposed. This political solution can be found within the framework of the electoral process, and we have been very flexible in stating our minimum conditions to participate. These conditions include elemental rights, of course a national dialogue to define these rights, and the postponement of the elections until 1985. As anybody can understand, it is obvious that we cannot participate in the 4 November elections because we are almost 1 month away from the scheduled date and we have not had the necessary freedom to conduct an electoral campaign.

In addition, and this should be stressed, there is a contradiction between what the Sandinist government says and what it does. While it offers to ratify and sign the revised Contadora Document, which encompasses national conciliation, dialogue, free elections, liberties guaranteeing free elections, and other fundamental aspects for [word indistinct] elections, the FSLN does not offer the conditions it promises to comply with in the Contadora Document.

[Reporter] In the past few days it has been said here that the Nicaraguan opposition in exile has drafted a document to present a single position on the occasion of this foreign ministers meeting. We understand that ARDE's [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] leader Jose Davila said yesterday that Arturo Cruz would deliver this document. Is this true?

[Rivas Leiva] No, this is not true. If we present a document or make a statement we do so on behalf of the CDN. Of course, the other opposition groups might issue statements separately, as exiles in the armed struggle, but this would have no relation to the position of the internal civic groups regardint he handling of the situation in Nicaragua. We have chosen the civic option. We have chosen to advocate a political solution, within the framework of the pure concept of civic struggle. There are other groups who seek a different solution. We respect their decision, that's their right. But as we say in Nicaragua, we cannot mix two different drinks. We are two different groups. It we do present a document, we will do so as representatives of the CDN and the Nicaraguan Conservative Party. [end recording]

The CDN leaders will be leaving for Rio de Janeiro on Saturday to participate in the meeting of the Socialist International, where the Sandinist government will be represented by Commander Bayardo Arce. Cruz, Rivas Leiva, and Adan Fletes will be back in Nicaragua next Tuesday.

GUTIERREZ SAYS PRESENCE OF CRUZ, UNGO UNOFFICIAL

PA281411 San Jose Radio Impacto in Sapnish 1830 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has just held a press conference prior to tomorrow's meeting between EEC, Central American, and Contadora Group foreign ministers.

Regarding the presence in the country of Nicaraguan opposition leaders Arturo Cruz and Alfredo Cesar, as well as Salvadoran guerrilla leaders Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, he said that this is of no significance as they are not accredited to participate in the official meeting. However, he added that Costa Rica is a free country and therefore anyone with official authorization to enter the country can do so, and our government grants them political freedom to carry out their activities. Under these circumstances, members of the U.S. State Department are also here, and they are free to operate within the limits authorized by the Costa Rican Government. Here is Foreign Minister Gutierrez' statement regarding the visit of Nicaraguan opposition leaders and members of the U.S. State Department:

[Begin Gutierrez recording] As far as I know, no arrangements have been made by the U.S. State Department to have accredited observers at this meeting. Arturo Cruz arrived this morning on a COPA Airline flight. Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora also arrived on the same plane. I understand that Arturo Cruz and Alfredo Cesar, representing Nicaraguan opposition groups, as well as Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora representing the Salvadoran guerrillas, will make arrangements to meet with some of the foreign ministers. This does not mean that they have been accredited to hold these meetings or that they are official representatives at the EEC meeting. The conference will be among the official delegations of the countries represented. However, Costa Rica is a free country, and therefore both the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan opposition leaders can meet with the foreign delegations as long as these delegations agree, because we have always said that political organizations, not only those of Costa Rica but also of other Central American countries, have political freedom in our country. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Gutierrez added that other European and Central American foreign ministers will be arriving this afternoon. Strict security measures have been implemented in the areas surrounding the Cariari Hotel. Access to the hotel is limited, and special identification is required to enter into the press rooms or any other areas of the hotel.

D'ESCOTO REITERATES U.S. PRESSURES AT MEETING

PA281902 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1553 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto interviewed by unidentified reporters on his arrival at the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 28 September -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] of the EEC to Nicaragua, as Commander Ortega charged last night. What is the reason for these charges now that Central American unity is being promoted?

[D'Escoto] Could you tell me exactly what charges you are referring to?

[Reporter] According to reports received from Managua last night, charges were made that there are plans to destroy Nicaragua through agreements to be reached here in San Jose during the meeting in which the EEC is participating.

[D'Escoto] Look, what has been said, and this is for your information although it is something that you should already know, is that the Reagan administration has tried to pressure some of the countries that will participate in the meeting to do just that. This is not surprising, as we all know what the United States is doing to the Nicaraguan people and its permanent policy of trying to block any type of financial aid or loans for Nicaragua. Not only that, but that it directs and finances the criminal attacks against our people, which result in many Nicaraguans being killed every day.

I am surprised that you should ask this question as if it were something strange and as if you didn't live in Central America. Furthermore, what you said is not correct either, as no one has said that Central Americans are trying to destroy us, what has been said...

[Reporter -- interrupting] I think you misunderstood me...

[D'Escoto] What has been said is that the United States has tried to exert pressure, which is true.

[Reporter] What does Nicaragua expect from this meeting?

[D'Escoto] This is a historic, highly important meeting. It is good to recognize President Monge's efforts, not only because he is hosting this historic reunion but because he promoted it. We think that the meeting will result in more [word indistinct] ties of cooperation between the Central American and Western European countries. This is the objective of the meeting, and I am sure it will be achieved.

EUROPEAN MINISTERS BEGIN ARRIVING FOR SUMMIT

PA281607 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama and Regis Debray, adviser to the French delegation, arrived in Costa Rica yesterday afternoon to participate in the summit meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC, Contadora, and Central America. In an impromptu press conference during which he spoke in Portuguese, Gama described the Contadora Group as a stabilizing element and offered his support to the peace efforts in Central America. Moreover, he termed the participation of both Spain and Portugal in this summit meeting important because it expands the ties of friendship between the two continents.

Leftist leader Debray also arrived in Juan Santamaria International Airport yesterday afternoon. The French foreign minister will arrive today. Debray is associated with leftist Latin American regimes like those of Nicaragua and Cuba. He has also been very close to French President Francois Mitterrand's socialist government.

At 1100 today President Luis Alberto Monge will open the summit conference of the foreign ministers of the EEC, the Contadora, Group, and Central America.

Meanwhile, five European foreign ministers arrived in our capital last night to participate in the San Jose summit that will open this morning. They were the foreign ministers of the Netherlands, Hans van den Broek; Greece, Ioannis Haralambopoulos; Spain, Fernando Moran; Luxembourg, Ireland; Peter Borry and Luxembourg Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Robert Goebbels. It was impossible to interview any of these individuals due to the strict security measures implemented at the airport.

ITALY'S ANDREOTTI EXPLAINS SHULTZ' NOTE

PA300248 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Giulio Andreotti said this morning here in Costa Rica, that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' note asking the European Economic Community, EEC, not to give Nicaragua economic or political support, has been mininterpreted by political circles and the news media. Shultz in a message which circulated yesterday in the English version at the foreign ministers meeting, did not ask the European countries to deprive Nicaragua from receiving economic aid, what he said was the Nicaragua should receive a lesson in democracy, Andreotti explained.

He also said that the EEC and the U.S. Government are holding talks and that their relations are very good. According to Andreotti, Nicaragua needs more time to establish the foundations for a democracy. If this happens, the EEC will cooperate with Nicaragua, he said. Andreotti said that his country admires the Contadora Group's efforts on behalf of peace for Central America.

MONGE OPENS EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS SUMMIT

PA291237 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 1853 GMT 28 Sep 84

[President Luis Alberto Monge's opening speech to the EEC-Latin American foreign ministers' summit meeting at the Cariari Hotel in San Jose -- live]

[Excerpts] On behalf of the government and people of Costa Rica I extend to you a most cordial welcome, together with our love and respect. You are welcomed with love to a country that is small in geographic and population terms; a democracy that 35 years ago disarmed unilaterally and that on 17 November 1983 also unilaterally proclaimed its neutrality in armed conflicts.

We are not an economic power, nor can we become one. We are not a military power, nor do we want to be. However, we do want to be a moral power, moved by our unyielding love for freedom and by our people's pacifist nature. We do not make these comments out of political arrogance or obtuse nationalism, but rather to show that democracy is possible in a poor country, that democracy is possible in the tropics. It is to show that an unarmed and peace-loving country can be preserved, despite the political unrest and warfare surrounding it, by maintaining a spirit of solidarity and fraternity toward its neighbors and all the countries of the world.

Faced with the pessimistic outlook of some regarding Central America's woes, we want to represent hope and faith in ourselves. He want to represent a strong commitment to overcome the present adversity. We are a moral power. The only thing we possess is a powerful moral force. We place it unconditionally at the service of our Central American brother states, in their just aspirations for political and economic liberation.

Latin Americans have complained for decades that European democracies look toward Africa and the Far East. We do not criticize them for helping other peoples who are also in need of understanding and solidarity. However, it is disquieting to be the direct progeny of Western culture and to see that democratic European leaders pay little attention to the huge population on this vast continent.

This meeting between EEC and Central American countries is of worldwide historical importance. It demonstrates increased awareness of the direct link that exists between the future of peace in the world and the future of peace on the Central American isthmus. When this meeting was agreed to, we construed it as a sign that the Western democracies are becoming more clearly aware that they cannot ignore our people's struggle to preserve democracy whereever it exists, to defend it wherever it is threatened, and to achieve it wherever it is nonexistent.

We cherish hopes that in the near future we will sign a comprehensive cooperation agreement between the EEC and Central America whereby Europe would open its markets to our products. We also want financial aid to strengthen the agencies we have created as part of our integration and development efforts in the past 3 decades, such as the Central American Bank of Economic Integration and the [word indistinct] CACM. We need financial aid to obtain better terms to restructure our foreign debt, increased European investment in our countries, and political and economic solidarity for our urgent social development programs.

EEC-Central American cooperation must not close the door to possible bilateral cooperation between individual EEC and Central American countries. The greatest show of solidarity and the broadest cooperation from the Western European democracies would help us to face up to the root causes that have led Central America to this dramatic crisis. Violence and war, as was proved in the past and is being proved now, do not lead to the liberation of our brothers in Central America are striving for so heroically.

Feudal structures have to change, and the war on poverty and underdevelopment must be won to achieve the conditions in which freedom may flourish and human rights can be fully respected. At the same time, the peace so desperately strived for will never be attained if the people are not free and cannot build a democratic system capable of solving the problems of production and of conquering poverty.

Violence and war are not a realistic solution to this crisis. Much to the contrary, they will impoverish us more and will sink us into chaos with each passing day.

Regarding this desired greater and more supportive presence of the Western European democracies, we must clarify something. We want them to help us to find peace, to build and reinforce democracy in Central America. Costa Rica does not want that greater show of solidarity to replace the solidarity we receive from other friendly democratic nations, and we would certainly not commit the crime of creating friction between the Western European democracies and other countries that have already shown us their solidarity in our struggle to preserve the peace and freedom we Costa Ricans now enjoy.

Messr foreign ministers of the EEC countries; Messrs foreign ministers of Spain and Portugal; Messrs foreign ministers of the Contadora Group; Messrs foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Costa Rica; dear friends: Today, here in San Jose, we are opening a glorious chapter in the people's struggle for freedom and peace. Thank you all very much. [applause]

$250 Million Aid Agreement

PA290420 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Report by (Carlos Molina)]

[Excerpts] Earlier this afternoon we reported on some of the agreements reached by the foreign ministers which will be released tomorrow. The most important point agreed on by the EEC was the $250 million aid for the Central American countries. This aid will be part of a 5-year plan: $50 million per year for 5 years to be distributed according to the population of each of the countries and based on the condition that this aid will be given as peace and democracy are achieved in Central America. We have learned that the Central American foreign ministers did not accept the inclusion of Panama among the countries to a recipient of this aid.

There was also much excitement when it was learned that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz sent a cablegram to the EEC, Central American, and Contadora members in which he asked the foreign ministers not to agree on any aid to Nicaragua because the democratic conditions in that country do not merit an increase in economic aid.

Ministers Agree on Document

PA300123 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2145 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Report on final agreement to be signed shortly by the European and Central American foreign ministers meeting in San Jose -- live]

[Excerpts] In addition to the bilateral aid given by the member-countries of the EEC to the countries of the region, the EEC will provide technical and financial aid to Central America especially for the agricultural, agroindustrial, and rural programs of the countries of the region. In an attempt to promote regional economic integration and the development of interzonal trade, the EEC plans to offer priority aid to programs of a regional nature and help the Central American countries and its regional institutions by sharing with them the EEC's experience in matters of integration.

Meanwhile, the Central American countries expressed their willingness to present specific plans, in priority areas, to include social welfare programs. As a means of illustrating the presentations, the subjects presented by the Central American countries before the EEC in Brussels in September 1983 were discussed. The Central American ministers stressed the importance of reactivating production, particularly the production exchanged at the level of the Central American region. For this, the financial aid to the Central American countries is required, preferably through the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, [BCIE] so that this support will contribute to the reactivation of the industrial and agricultural sectors of the region. The EEC ministers took note of the possibility expressed by the BCIE's board of governors of admitting extraregional members. Because of the important role of foreign investments, the Central American countries and the ministers agreed that promoting and protecting European investments in Central America are of reciprocal interest. In this regard, they underscored the need of a better environment for investments in the region through the adoption of adequate measures that will stimulate private investment.

The Central American and EEC ministers admitted the interest in reinforcing and institutionalizing their reciprocal relations. Recognizing the importance of reinforcing these relations they expressed their willingness to begin, as soon as possible, talks aimed at negotiating an agreement within the framework on interregional cooperation.

Ministers' Press Conference

PA300244 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2157 GMT 29 Sep 84

[EEC, Central American, and Contadora Group foreign ministers press conference following the final meeting of foreign ministers at the Cariari Hotel in San Jose -- live]

[Summary from poor reception] EEC Commissioner Pisani is speaking while a woman translates his statement. Pisani says that the meeting participants have urged the resumption of the area's integration process that has been interrupted. The EEC is already contributing to the area's development and he cites specific figures [words indistinct]."

The radio announcer interrupts to say that a press conference is taking place in the same place where EEC, Central American, and Contadora Group foreign ministers have been meeting.

He goes on to quote the last point of the meeting's final document, namely point No 19: "The ministers expressed their certainty that this meeting is the first step of a process that will effectively step up the existing cooperation between Central America and Europe." He continues to quote from the document's last point referring to a tribute to President Monge for his hospitality and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez' statement thanking participating ministers for their attendance.

Back at the press conference, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister D'Escoto is in the process of answering a question: "I am also not aware of this. Are you saying that other countries or all Central American countries have said that important revisions must be made? We discussed some improvements. Mexico's Foreign Relations Secretary Sepulveda already has mentioned the deadline agreed upon for the presentation of observations. After being analyzed and studied, they could lead to some improvement. Obviously, we cannot now say what our position would be to changes that we do not know about at this point. However, we think that it would be most advisable not to slow down the search for the peace desired by the Central American peoples. It is important to sign the Contadora peace proposal as soon as possible...."

The announcer interrupts to say that the press conference is coming live from the Cariari Hotel. He says that this meeting is the result of President Monge's European tour and that many people have praised the fact that such an important meeting was organized in little more than 3 months.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Tenorio is in the process of answering a question: "...We acknowledge that we are facing a very difficult process, of course, we are suffering the effects of an internal conflict destabilizing our country. They are (?brought about) by outside forces. Despite this, we are determined to carry out the democratization process amid very difficult circumstances. I must tell you and all media representatives that in the last Salvadoran elections, which were supervised by observers from numerous countries, we had a voter turnout of more than 92 percent of the electorate. I think that this is quite a world record. This shows that Salvadorans can choose peace, I represent that peace with honor at this table...."

A Mexican UNOMASUNO Newspaper representative asks Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Guido Andreotti why the United States was not invited to this meeting as an observer despite its political and trade importance to Latin America.

The announcer interrupts to make some comments and the answer to the question was not heard but the announcer is now commenting on Andreotti's answer. He says that according to Andreotti, the meeting was specifically aimed at discussing matters of interest to the Central American countries on possible aid that has already been established by the Contadora Group. The announcer continues to say that Andreotti said that this does not mean that the aid that the United States could grant these countries is being ignored Andreotti is apparently still speaking. A man is translating his statement: "...We do not foresee any reason why the U.S. Government would question relations between Central American countries and the EEC, because they are different kinds of relations. It would not oppose the existence of such relations because there is no contradiction. As I said, what is important is that a dialogue between the EEC and Central America be maintained. The U.S. Government is neither part of the EEC nor of Central America."

A newsman from Radio Pacifico addresses a question to Guatemalan Foreign Minister Andrade regarding Guatemalan Catholic Church charges on the violence being carried out by security forces and the Army. Minister Andrade says that certain international press sectors are misinformed about what is really going on in Guatemala.

He says that on 15 October, Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio, the archbishop of Guatemala, gave a homily in which he "acknowledged that an improvement in human rights was evident in Guatemala and praised the political opening and democratization process that the Guatemalan Government is carrying out."

The radio announcer now declares the end of the broadcast. He makes some final comments. Among them, he says that the Costa Rican Foreign Minister in an interview with "Radio Reloj Newscast" said that the success of this meeting should not be measured by the number of dollars to be received, but by the benefits that will come from it.

Meeting Ends on Optimistic Note

PA302133 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The San Jose summit meeting, where representatives of all of the Central American countries participated including the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, ended with the promise of $268 million from the EEC. At the summit meeting with the EEC, ample discussion took place with the Central American countries regarding political, economic, and cultural relations, and agreements were made on the future development of relations. The countries agreed that more ministerial or official meetings should be held on this issue at regular intervals. The level of these meetings would be determined by circumstances.

The foreign minister agreed on the urgent need to verify each and every agreement made by the Contadora Group. This was one of their main conclusions. Mechanisms were established to closely observe all the points contained in the Contadora Document in which, it is presumed, the bases for the pacification of the Central American region are outlined. The foreign ministers exchanged views regarding current regional and international incidents and problems, particularly Central America's situation. They expressed concern over conditions and actions that seriously hamper peace and security in Central America. They agreed on the need to have the governments of the region intensify negotiations that will lead to mutual understanding and permanent stability.

The ministers reaffirmed their dedication to the cause of peace, democracy, security, economic and social development, and political stability in Central America and agreed that the region's problems cannot be resolved through the force of arms but through political solution emerging from the region itself. With this conviction they offered to support the pacification measures that may result from the Contadora process. They expressed the view that this process represents a genuine regional initiative and the best option to achieve a solution to the crisis through political efforts directed at achieving the goals expressed in the Document of Objectives approved by all the governments of the region on 9 September 1983. [as heard]

At the beginning of the conference some of the Central American foreign ministers were very aggressive, but by the end they spoke to each other quite confidentially. This, at least, is what we noticed at the San Jose summit meeting between Foreign Ministers Paz Barnica of Honduras and Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua. At the beginning of the meeting, the Honduran foreign minister made statements accusing Nicaragua of being directly responsible for disrupting peace in Central America. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto responded by attacking Honduras, saying that it is a nation occupied by the United States.

After all, we are brothers and Central American neighbors.

At least this is what we observed during a press conference during which, Father Miguel D'Escoto and Paz Barnica of Honduras together made statements for the national and international press. At times they even joked with each other, and both diplomatic representatives enjoyed the friendly atmosphere. They answered questions in a satisfactory and very positive manner, which made us think that at least the diplomats representing Honduras and Nicaragua were trying to clear the air.

At the summit meeting, the foreign ministers discussed the international economic situation and stressed the economic relations of trade and cooperation among the EEC, Spain, Portugal, and the Central American states. They agreed that the current economic situation must be considered particularly difficult. Because of this, the ministers expressed the need for the EEC to invest some $268 million in the regional organizations of the Central American Common Market.

The foreign ministers of the EEC, as well as those from Spain and Portugal, expressed their willingness to support the Central American countries at forums to search for policies that will contribute to solving these problems. The ministers said that they are willing to cooperate within the framework of the various competent international institutions, to improve the present economic situation in Central America.

The EEC, Spain, and Portugal acknowledged that Central America has clear development potential through the integration process, and expressed their desire to support this process by strengthening relations between the two regions. In this vein, the ministers spoke positively of Spain and Portugal joining the EEC, and appreciated the contribution that these states will make toward greater cooperation between the two regions.

The summit meeting ended in an optimistic atmosphere. Some of the ministers left our country last night. A few others will do so today. The first to leave were Foreign Ministers Peter Barry of Ireland, Geoffrey Howe of the United Kingdom, and Bernardo Sepulveda of Mexico. The other delegations may leave today.

CHEYSSON SAYS FRANCE WILL SUPPORT CONTADORA

PA300410 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0229 GMT 30 Sep 84

[By Bernard Debusmann]

[Excerpts] San Jose, Costa Rica, 29 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson tonight said that France is willing to sign an annex to Contadora's proposed treaty for peace in Central America, a document that the United States is viewing with grave reservation.

During a press conference Cheysson said that France hopes that the revised document presented earlier this month by the Contadora Group will be ratified as soon as possible. "France is willing to sign the additional protocol...as a demonstration of its support for Contadora," formed by Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia, Cheysson added.

Cheysson made the statement following the 2-day meeting of the 12 West European and 9 Latin American foreign ministers who have declared their support for the revised treaty.

One of the clauses included in the treaty calls for the eventual withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from Central America.

Cheysson said that five other European countries are willing to sign the annex, however, he did not say which countries. However, some European delegation sources stated that the countries are Greece, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, and Portugal.

The annex to the Contadora Document commits the countries that sign it to cooperate with the Central American countries in achieving the final objectives of the treaty. During the press conference Cheysson was asked if he felt the meeting had taken a route that differed with the wishes of the Reagan government, to which Cheysson replied:

"What does Mr Reagan have to do with all of this? As far as I know he is not a member of the EEC, and as far as I know he is not part of Central America and he is certainly not a member of the Contadora Group."

COSTA RICANS, NICARAGUANS WILL MEET IN FRANCE

PA290402 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 20 Sep 84 p 2

["Current Topics" column by Jose Maria Penabad; "A Mass in Paris"]

[Text] It is very strange and extremely odd that the deputy foreign ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and their advisers will meet in Paris with French officials as their witnesses, so that the Costa Rican Government can guarantee the commanders that no armed adventures will be allowed to emanate from Costa Rican territory into Nicaraguan territory.

It is even more surprising to see Mitterrand's regime advocating a dialogue between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, although it is clear that this is the only French action between the two countries. Paris stands between the two countries, but comfortably, in the shade of the Eiffel Tower. The meetings will continue, according to statements by the Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, with the objective of "guaranteeing tranquillity" in the two territories.

The efforts and agreements made by the San Jose-Managua Joint Commission, which apparently functioned well, immediately collapsed. Of course, the revolutionary escapade that emerged at the Bastille is an admirable counterpoint for the Sandinists and for democracies, because it continues to be the healthy and pluralistic scream of "liberty, equality, and fraternity."

However, no matter how we study the situation and try to find formulas that would fit into this kind of meeting, we cannot find any really practical solution unless it is the forever pleasant visit to the City of Lights, because Paris is well worth a mass at Notre Dame....

We would allege that the French do not fully believe the Costa Rican's statements when they say that it does not authorize any mobilizations from its territory against Nicaragua, or of course, against Panama. We could also allege that neutrality is an important factor in the Monge administration, despite its diverse interpretations. The Parisian authorities, of course, want to hear these statements, with the official seal, from the lips of the San Jose delegates.

Deep down, the real truth is that Costa Rica does not have an army that can guard against or guarantee any movements of whatever type more than 300 km from its border.

This is the issue, which becomes more evident when the Sandinists themselves confess that they cannot control infiltration into their territory, despite their 150,000 militia men and their very large and modern military apparatus.

Whether the Paris meetings continue or not, Managua's tactics will not change. We have had more than enough experience. Every time they find it convenient, to cover up some maneuver by the commanders, they will blame Costa Rica for allowing whatever may come to their minds. Without going any further, it has just happened with the 12 students who fled during the torch exchange. They described the stampede as a premediatated and calculated action.... It can't be helped. To tolerate the Sandinists is a cross we will have to bear.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL TO BE HELD IN BRAZIL

Nicaragua's Arce Arrives

PA302008 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, arrived last night in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to attend a meeting of the Socialist International, [SI] Bureau, which opens Monday. Addressing journalists, Arce stressed the need to eliminate the violent U.S. policy in Central America.

The SI will review the situation of peace and democracy in Latin America and the conflictive political situation in Central America, which is the reason for the Sandinist revolutionary leader's presence there.

Commander Arce warned that President Ronald Reagan's possible reelection in November poses an even greater danger for Nicaragua and the region because his current political platform is more fascist than his previous one. Asked about the Nicaraguan elections, the FSLN representative said:

We expect them to be held without problems. We have been flexible about this issue and have opened a new registration period so that those political parties that have not yet registered may do so. We are also granting them more time on radio and television for their political propaganda and to make up for the time they did not do this, the leader explained.

Arce also discussed the subject of his country's foreign debt, demanding new terms for international trade so that a just renegotiation can be accompanished. Our countries will always be in arrears in their payments if the protectionist relations dictated by the capitalist creditor countries continue. We have reached the point where our countries are virtually mortgaged, Commander Arce said last night in Rio de Janeiro. On the subject of the Contadora Document, he asserted that Nicaragua's signing of this document is further evidence of its desire to attain peace.

OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY PAYS SECRET TRIP TO CHILE

PY281622 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Foreign Ministry secretary for southern and border affairs, Marcelo Delpech, made a secret trip to Santiago last weekend in an attempt to revive apparently stalled negotiations on an agreement over the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile, diplomatic sources said yesterday. Delpech, who heads the Argentine delegation to the Vatican on Beagle talks, reportedly met with his Chilean counterpart, Colonel Ernesto Videla, in what was one of the first direct conversations between representatives of both countries since the papal mediation in the conflict was launched on January 8, 1979.

The most important outstanding differences between both countries are the setting up of a scheme to handle future conflicts and a time period during which Argentina and Chile will commit themselves not to bring up any territorial issues, the diplomatic sources said. Argentina has traditionally advocated bilateral negotiations, while Chile has favoured arbitration by third parties, and while Argentina wants the "freeze" on disputes to last 10 years, the Chileans only want five years.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli warned that unless the Beagle dispute is solved soon, "the Armed Forces (from both countries) will continue to feed the arms race on both sides of the Andes."

Official's Visit Denied

PY281831 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] This morning the Foreign Ministry denied that Ambassador Marcelo Delpech, chief of the Argentine delegation to the Vatican for the Beagle conflict, had traveled last weekend to Chile to talk about the Beagle problem. We recall that four Buenos Aires newspapers have published a report by a news agency that said that Delpech had met in Santiago with Colonel Ernesto Videla, chief of the Chilean delegation to the Vatican, with the purpose of breaking the deadlock in the negotiations which are taking place at the Vatican through the pope's mediation.

ACCORD ON BEAGEL CHANNEL SEEMS 'IMMINENT'

PY010006 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1938 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA) -- According to a high-ranking official source, a government announcement on an agreement with Chile may be imminent and may even be made tomorrow. The agreement will reportedly settle the southern border dispute and will "reaffirm the two-ocean principle." The government would immediately call for a popular vote that would take place at the latest by late October or early November. The source said that "the essential foundations of the agreement are the reaffirmation of the two-ocean principle and the recognition of Chilean sovereignty over the Beagle Channel islands." He added that "both Chile and Argentina have agreed that once the document is signed, they will not make any new demands on the Beagle Channel zone." The source gave assurances to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "the dispute with Chile has been settled."

Federico Storani, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, has to some extent agreed with the source consulted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS. Storani has said in Mendoza that the Beagle border agreement is "practically concluded." He added that the delay in the conclusion of the agreement is due to "matters that are usual in a treaty."

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES 8TH POLICE CONGRESS

PY281900 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- Today President Raul Alfonsin voiced his conviction that only fully operational republican institutions will allow us to live in full freedom that not only means living free of coercion but also of fear. These institutions, he added, protect us from authoritarianism and revenge. Alfonsin asserted that the strength of our institutions guards us from any type of violence and as a result, each and every one of us is able to voice our convictions.

Upon closing the Eighth Congress of Chiefs of Police and Security Forces, Alfonsin stated that we have taken important and definite steps to return to legality, something that a year ago many regarded as a dream, that has done away with terror and has blown away the shadows of arbitrariness, constant anxiety, and hatred. The closing ceremony took place in the White Hall of the Advanced Police College in Buenos Aires.

The chief of state said that one of the commitments undertaken by this government was to return the police institutions to their normal functions so that they may never again be used as tools to violate human rights and individual guarantees, and so that they may definitely serve the society to which they belong.

The president also reiterated that the government is determined to definitely stop, or at least control in the best way possible, the scourge that drug trafficking and the illegal use of narcotics represents for Argentine society. He added that the government also intends to harshly combat all kinds of economic crimes and seeks to strengthen the police role in resolving issues concerning minors.

Alfonsin added that organized delinquency and violent crime impose the need for specific and modern police techniques to prevent and control it. It also imposes the need for the police and security forces to act jointly, on the bases of technical and professional exchange, so that in fulfilling their specific functions they may not stray from the main objective of maintaining order, tranquillity, and domestic peace.

BORRAS REACTS TO MILITARY SUPREME COUNCIL REPORT

PY302115 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Defence Minister Raul Borras yesterday told newsmen that civilian courts would take over the trials for violations of human rights during the former military regime if the Supreme Council of the Armed Forced refuses to try the military commanders held responsible. "Nobody will go unpunished," Borras said in connection with the council's report last Tuesday saying it found the decrees, instructions, and orders issued by three military juntas during the so-called dirty war against subversion were beyond reproach.

The Federal Appeals Court asked the council to let it have the dossiers on the cases against the nine junta members and former Buenos Aires Provincial Police Chief Ramon Camps for perusal, shortly after the council said in its report to the court it could not meet an October 11 deadline to reach a verdict in the courts-martial.

Council Secretary Lt Colonel Edgardo Semberoiz said the dossiers which were planned to be delivered to the court on Monday would now be handed over on Tuesday to allow the council to complete some details.

Semberoiz said besides the dossiers on the nine former Armed Forces commanders-in-chief and Camps the council would also hand over to the court the dossiers on the courts-martial of other top-ranking officers, including the former head of the Navy Mechanics School Rear Admiral Ruben Chamorro, former military President General Reynaldo Bignone, the former Commander of the Third Army Corps General Luciano Menendez, and former Federal Police Chief General Juan Bautista Sasiain. Semberoiz claimed the council had acted correctly in reaching its conclusions and issuing the report and said the criticisms of the report came from people "who did not read it properly."

President Raul Alfonsin discussed the council's report at a meeting on Thursday with Borras and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli. Borras also held two meetings with council chairman Brigadier Luis Maria Fages to discuss the report. But when asked what attitude the government would take in the incident, Borras said "the executive power cannot be continually meddling in the affairs of the other powers."

Meanwhile, retired General Manuel Laprida claimed the Armed Forces missed the chance to purge themselves immediately after the current government took power.

ARMY CHIEF REPORTEDLY SUPPORTS CIVIL POWER

PY291606 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 27 Sep 84 p 1

[By Julio Petrarca]

[Excerpts] "I am surprised, and I would even say this is gratifying. Few times in my military career have I heard a commander speak so firmly, emphatically, and categorically as this afternoon, when I heard that it is necessary to have the Army adopt a truly democratic position, with strict subordination to civilian power."

Exultant, an old retired general, whose name LA RAZON will not disclose, made this statement a couple of hours after the conclusion of a meeting at the Libertador building. The meeting was held in response to a summons issued yesterday afternoon by General Ricardo Pianta, chief of the Army General Staff, to Army commanders and high-ranking officers.

The meeting place was full of those who once held or now hold commanding posts. There was absolute silence when Gen Pianta began his concrete and concise exposition; he spoke before his assistant submitted reports on the current situation in the Army.

In an inflamed and at times emotional speech, Pianta said something like this: "Before I die I would like to see this Army definitively integrated with democracy, subordinated to the civilian power as is established by the Constitution, and dedicated to the fulfillment of its mission, national defense." Although he pointed to the difficulties caused by budget cuts, Pianta justified them on the gounds that Argentina is in a critical situation. "If this is a time of austerity and poverty, let us endure it with patience and dignity," Gen Pianta reportedly said.

He used the word democracy at least 12 times, just as many times as he mentioned the word subordination. He did not say anything about the situation created by the release of the controversial report issued by the Armed Forces Supreme Council. "Actually, none of us thought he would do so," one person who attended the meeting remarked. "It was not the right time," he ascertained.

The statement by Pianta "delivered in an unusually humble tone," according to the same retired general, fully reaffirming the determination to make the Army a clearly democratic institution, appears to be in contrast to the attitude adopted by a group of officers on the evening of 25 September.

These officers, most of them young, chanted slogans after attending a mass held at the Nuestra Senora del Carmen Church at the request of Relatives and Friends of Those Killed by Subversives. Some of the slogans revealed reactionary attitudes.

There is an explanation for everything. A retired general of unquestionable devotion to democracy this morning said that it is not necessary to worry too much about this type of demonstration. "How many people were there, 50, 60? How many Army officers are there? There are 6,000. How many Navy officers are there? Some 2,500. And in the Air Force? There are 1,500. This makes a total of 10,000. Sixty of them attended the mass. Why should we then worry about a demonstration staged by a small and insignificant number of officers? They are what politicians would call activists. They have neither power nor influence. The only thing they do is move and make noise."

In statistical terms, the retired military men referred to the number of people who were responsible for repression during the military regime. "The National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons report mentions 1,080 officers and noncommissioned officers who were involved or allegedly involved in illegal actions. There are 10,000 officers and 30,000 noncommissioned officers. What percent of military men are involved? Less than 3 percent. It follows that the remaining 97 percent may be innocent," he said.

In other words, the man holding the fourth position in the chain of command of the branch with the largest number of troops (after Raul Alfonsin, Raul Borras, and Julio Fernandez Torres, the chief of the Armed Forces Staff), defended the Constitution and stressed that if the country should go through a time of austerity, so should the Army. He thus indirectly neutralized the arguments that the sectors displaced on 10 December have used to stir up resentment among medium-ranking officers.

GOVERNMENT MAKES DEFENSE MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS

PY282300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1803 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Sep (TELAM) -- The government released today Decree 3150, in which it makes appointments in the area of the Defense Ministry.

Concurrently with his current position, Major General Angel David Jose Viescas was appointed director of the Argentine Medium Tank State Company.

The following appointments were made in the Army Joint Staff: Brigadier General Julian Perez Dorrego as head of the Technical General Directorate; Brigadier General Jorge Eduardo Gorleri as chief, Section I (Personnel); Brigadier General Jose Segundo Dante Caridi as chief, Section II (Intelligence); and General Raul Alberto Ramayo as Army legal adviser.

Brigadier General Angel Mario Medone was appointed commander of the 1st Armored Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier General Ignacio Anibal Verdura, commander of the 2d Armored Cavalry Brigade; Brigadier General Jorge Pedro Malagamba, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General Enrique Benjamin Bonifacino, commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General Enrique Braulio Olea, commander of the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant General Nicolas Levalle, commander of the 10th Mechanized Infantry Brigade; Brigadier General Ernesto Arturo Alais [no position given]; Brigadier General Leopoldo Hector Flores, commander of the 11th Mechanized Infantry Brigade.

General Clodomiro Rufo Marquez was appointed director of Army social works, and Brigadier General Naldo Miguel Dasso as Army training inspection deputy director.

EL DIARIO SCORES OFFICIAL ANTIMEDIA CAMPAIGN

PY280328 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Freedom of the Press and Its Annihilators"]

[Text] Does freedom of the press exist in Bolivia? Yes, from a formal viewpoint it does exist. To deny its existence would be as false as to say that it is totally protected by those officials who have been appointed to protect it and to respect it outright.

One thing is to maintain that freedom of the press exists, to allow the news media to work without restrictions, to avoid expelling journalists, and ultimately to refrain from imposing press censorship, and the other is to simultaneously carry out coercive, intimidatory, and violent actions and to put pressure on the news media that do not please the government. This has been happening in Bolivia lately because high-level government organs, through government spokesmen and state-owned media, are trying to harm and discredit newspapers and radios.

This attitude, which we denounce in defense of total freedom of the press, should not surprise anyone, considering that the Information Ministry is headed by a person who has gained fame for his arbitrary and totalitarian actions since he held a secondary post in the Interior Ministry. This assertion is based on the irrefutable fact that the current information minister has gained political experience in a country where totalitarianism is running free. Therefore, it is impossible to believe that a man with such an indoctrination and temper can be a democrat, let alone defend freedom of the press.

Hence, EL DIARIO is not surprised by the campaign that the Information Ministry is promoting against the mass media, but it feels obliged to denounce the attitude of this person who calls himself a democrat and a journalist who supports freedom but who really disrupts democracy and violates freedom of the press.

The people know this individual, and even more so the journalists who know his background before he joined one of the official parties. He joined this party just to obtain a public post, because from an ideological viewpoint he should belong to a different party. Based on these reasons, this individual who advocates freedom of the press and democracy is just totalitarian on account of his schooling and background.

LECHIN TO SEEK SUPPORT FOR DEBT POSTPONEMENT

PY290232 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has announced to reporters that he plans to travel to several countries to seek substantive support for the Bolivian proposal to postpone payments of the nation's foreign debt. Lechin made the announcement to reporters about this trip at noon today.

[Begin Lechin recording] The purpose of my trip is to seek support for the proposal made by the COB, and accepted by the government, to postpone payment of the foreign debt to private banks. I will be traveling to seek substantive support before 13 October, the deadline for the payment of interests to the private banks. We want to get the support of the Latin American countries. [end recording]

Lechin indicated that the COB proposal for postponing the payment may get support from labor organizations of the Latin American countries.

FIGUEIREDO IMPROVED, RETURNS TO BRASILIA

PY291447 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo will return to Brasilia at noon tomorrow, 20 September, thus ending the second stage of his physical therapy treatment. His health has improved significantly. For the next 3 months he will have to return periodically to Sao Paulo for maintenance treatment.

REAGAN SPEECH TO IMF, WORLD BANK CRITICIZED

PY281736 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Rhetoric"]

[Text] The speech President Ronald Reagan delivered on the occasion of the yearly meeting of the IMF and the World Bank is more a piece of demagoguery by a campaigning presidential candidate than an utterance to be expected from a leader of a country with world responsibilities such as the United States.

Speaking to representatives of almost 150 nations, Reagan praised the escalation of economic well-being in the United States and, to a lesser degree, in European countries. For the majority of the remaining nations, which are poor, indebted, and struggling with recession, there were vague predictions that the expansion of the world economy, led by the U.S. economy, will pave the way to prosperity for other countries. This, not to speak about his philosophical advice, related to the virtues of the U.S. economic and political system.

Those virtues, added to other features of the United States that determine its unmatched international leadership, cannot be overlooked. In keeping with that leadership, the U.S. President should have a wider view of economic-financial questions and, for the interest of his own country, understand that the policies pursued by his government should be reviewed to substantially reduce its negative effects on other nations.

Moreover, the overall tone of President Reagan's statement is the emphasis on the positive aspects of U.S. economic performance. For example, concerning the burden brought upon the indebted countries by the high interest rates, Reagan states that the U.S. economic growth has permitted many countries to expand their exports to the U.S. market, thus "compensating" for the rise in interest rates. That argument is not convincing, since it does not take into account the sacrifice that the high interest rates mean for the indebted countries. Let us recall, for example, that the increase of the "prime rate" [in English] in 1984, from 11.5 percent to 13 percent, means for Brazil a yearly financial loss equivalent to the total value of Brazilian shoe exports, worth $1 billion in 1984. Perhaps President Reagan is unaware of the immense productive effort it takes to raise that $1 billion?

Reagan again attacked protectionism, stating that he is resisting the pressures of those who seek to expand it by increasing tariffs and imposing import quotas. However, his negotiators seek to make the exporting countries adopt "voluntary" restrictions in their sales to the United States, as is the case with steel imports.

Nonetheless, there were vague references to a possibility that international interest rates may drop in the future. We cannot see how this will take place substantially as long as the huge budget deficits that the U.S. Government is generating, deficits financed by a massive sale of government bonds, push up interest rates.

In an election year and with the 1985 budget already defined, and with a substantial deficit, the prospects for concrete measures to reduce this deficit have been slated for mid-1985 and will have eventual positive effects only by 1986. Up to 1986, we are to continue with the policies of adjustment imposed on us, the policies of fighting government deficits and generating large trade surpluses, policies that the White House hastily recommends to countries like Brazil while the United States engages in a policy of large deficits both in the public sector and in its trade balance. It is easy to recommend that other countries adjust....

Speaking about prosperity to an audience chiefly made up of poor countries which are faced with all kinds of difficulties, President Reagan certainly talked about a different world. Indeed, perhaps he was concerned about talking to that world where his voters are, to impress them, as he usually does, with a prosperity that does not go far beyond his borders.

Far from it, the rhetoric is not convincing since there is an immeasurable distanct that separates us from such prosperity, which, unfortunately, left him so euphoric to the point of disdaining the tough reality others are facing and ignoring that it would be in the interest of the United States itself to seek ways of alleviating this reality.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL TO HOLD CONFERENCE

PY302200 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 30 Sep-1 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- On Monday the top luminaries of the socialist movement worldwide open a two-day conference here. The meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International will be presided over by the president of the organization, former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. According to the gathering's organizers, some 77 delegations composed of over 200 persons will be present for the conference which for the first time is being held outside of Western Europe. A good part of the reason for this is the fact that Rio Governor Leonel Brizola is himself a socialist and cultivated the friendship of Europe's top socialists during his years of exile there.

Despite the location of the conference, most of the themes to be dealt with in the meeting reflect the Western European domination of the Socialist International. These themes, centering on East-West rivalry are: disarmament, East-West relations, the debt of the developing nations, apartheid in South Africa and the new world economic order.

In discussing the conference with members of the foreign press this past week, Brizola said that his party, the PDT, is not a member of the Socialist International and that it was the bureau's decision to meet in Rio.

"It's their meeting, not ours," Brizola said. "We will offer support and help them meet the goals of the meeting. There is a lack of understanding here as to what socialism in Europe means. Twenty-three of these parties are in power in their respective countries."

PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER SOARES ARRIVES

PY291450 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares has arrived in Sao Paulo. He will meet with President Figueiredo to discuss Brazil's current political status quo.

Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares arrived in Sao Paulo at 2100 28 September. At Congonhas airport he was welcomed by representatives of the Portuguese community in Sao Paulo, the Portuguese ambassador in Brazil, and Sao Paulo Archbishop, Cardinal Evaristo Arns. Mario Soares will depart for Rio de Janeiro on Sunday, 30 September, to attend the meeting of the Socialist International.

NAVY MINISTER TO VISIT LIBYA, DISCUSS SALES

PY291428 Sao Paulo Radio Bandierantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] During the visit which Navy Minister Alfredo Karam will pay to Libya at the end of next week, he will explore the possibility of selling Brazilian-made military naval equipment to that country.

NEVES SCORES REAGAN'S REMARKS, PROTECTIONISM

PY291349 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Sep 84 p 21

[Text] Brasilia -- Presidential candidate Tancredo Neves yesterday reacted to a statement by President Ronald Reagan that debtor countries should, before anything else, adjust their economies. Tancredo said that "Brazil does not need other countries' lessons on how to curb inflation."

In his first criticism of the U.S. Government in his capacity as presidential candidate, Tancredo Neves condemned U.S. protectionism because it has imposed "severe restrictions on South American and world trade."

Tancredo added: A minimum portion of our exports goes to the United States. Brazilian sales to the United States account for less than 1 percent of U.S. imports. Yet, despite this insignificant Brazilian presence on U.S. trade, we have had to endure the effects of protectionism. This attitude has elicited strong reactions from our government.

ARMY WARNS AGAINST BREAKING POLITICAL RULES

PY270052 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Sep 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- All those people who bear banners of clandestine organizations Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], Communist Party of Brazil [PCDOB], and October Revolutionary Movement [MR-8] during political rallies and who slander and offend government authorities by breaking rules of political behavior will be imprisoned. According to military sources in Brasilia, this decision was adopted on 21 September during a meeting of the Army High Command. The sources said that these rules were openly broken during the visit that President Figueirdo made to Mato Groso recently and during the rally supporting former Governor Tancredo Neves' candidacy in Goiania.

The Army's warning was clearly stated in an official note released after the meeting. The note said: All extreme political actions during upcoming rallies will be severely repressed under the law. According to military sources, the official note is more important than the meeting itself because it clearly states the unanimous views of the members of the Army High Command on the remarks President Figueredo made in his speech to the nation.

In the note, the Army officers asserted that the Army as an institution does not support any of the presidential candidates in particular. Military sources said that with this assertion the Army men "dotted the i's" and they showed that the Army is against personal rivalries and that it does not support any candidate in particular, fearing an internal division.

DEL VALLE MEETS WITH ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO

PY271340 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers have reviewed the recent developments of the Beagle Channel mediation. Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo met within the framework of the UN General Assembly meeting in New York. At the end of the meeting Del Valle stated that it was a very cordial meeting and that they had talked with traditional frankness.

In the first place the two ministers reviewed the recent developments of the mediation and all other pending issues. The Chilean minister added that they then discussed the procedure to be followed once the two parties reach an agreement. Del Valle also stated that during his chat with Minister Caputo they discussed other bilateral issues such as the Antarctic, a subject on which the two countries share several similar points of view.

Before meeting with Caputo, Jaime del Valle held a meeting with British Foreign Minister Georffrey Howe with whom he discussed the Chilean political situation and especially the progress made regarding the drawing up of rules regulating political activities. Jaime del Valle also talked to FRG Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher about the Chilean institutional process.

VIOLENCE, DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY281413 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Barricades, power cuts, and hurling of stones shook Santiago yesterday. The main focuses of violence were the Pudahuel, San Miguel, Nunoa, and La Cisterna neighborhoods.

A group of demonstrators who had gathered at 7000 Mapocho Street were dispersed by Carabinero officers with tear gas grenades. Some 50 persons are allegedly under arrest at police stations in the Pudahuel and Quinta Normal neighborhoods. A group of agitators erected a barricade that prevented normal traffic flow between Sierra Bella and San Joaquin Streets in La Legua neighborhood.

Power cuts were caused by a group of agitators who hurled chains at the power lines in La Victoria and Jose Maria Caro neighborhoods. Others hurled stones on the corners of Departmental and Vicuna Mackenna Streets and Departmental and (Ochagavia) Streets. In eastern Santiago, antisocial elements tried to charge drivers a toll and stoned the cars of those who refused to pay. Barricades were also erected on the corners of Rodrigo de Araya and Ramon Cruz Streets and Larrain and (Ozandon) Streets.

One Dead

PY271335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1312 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Sep (AFP) -- A 35-year-old man died in Santiago today during violent clashes between policemen and impoverished families who had seized empty lots in Puente Alto, on the outskirts of southern Santiago. An official report indicated that the man died during the course of a common fight, but eyewitnesses said that the man was beaten to death by policemen.

100 Arrested

PY281851 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Approximately 100 demonstrators were arrested in Santiago today when they gathered in front of a police station demanding the release of a worker declared missing 24 days ago. This information was released by witnesses of the incident.

The demonstrators, who belong to the Sebastian Acevedo Movement Against Torture, linked to the Catholic Church, gathered in front of a police station in the Pudahuel neighborhood in eastern Santiago. The witnesses stated that among the arrested are six journalists and photographers, who initially refused to hand over their cameras.

The missing worker, Juan Antonio Aguirre, was arrested by members of the Carabineros in Pudahuel during a protest against President Augusto Pinochet's military government, according to his neighbors.

GROUP PROTESTING YOUTH'S DISAPPEARANCE ARRESTED

PY262205 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A group of people who held a peaceful demonstration protesting the disappearance of Juan Aguirre Ballesteros is now in detention at the 26th police precinct. Headed by the female president of the (Solasierra) organization, a group of relatives of people who have disappeared after being arrested gathered on (Canelos) Street in the Pudahuel neighborhood at noon. They were holding a poster with the picture of baker Juan Aguirre Ballesteros, who disappeared on 4 September, that bore the slogan "Let's Save His Life."

After watching for 20 minutes, the Carabineros asked the women demonstrators to move on. Later, the police took the demonstrators to the (Solasierra) police precinct, where they have been under arrest since 1230. The police also confiscated a roll of film from professional photographer Alma Lopez, who was taking pictures during the peaceful demonstration.

The relatives of Aguirre Ballesteros have delivered a letter to Police Inspector Orlando del Rio requesting that the youth be found.

FOUR ACCUSED OF LOOTING DURING PROTEST

PY291909 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Four persons accused of looting during the last peaceful protest have been arrested by the civilian police. They are four subversives who instigated and committed criminal actions in the Jose Maria Caro neighborhood during the day of protest sponsored by the opposition in August. They were identified as Luis Lucero, Luis Concha, Maria Castro, and Aurora Rivas.

During a blackout caused by criminals in southwestern Santiago, the four subversives organized groups to promote violent disorders. Later, armed with iron bars and (?bags) and joined by others, they broke into four stores, destroying and looting. Considerable damage was caused in the four stores, whose owners were powerless to stop the criminals. The four people also vandalized a bottle manufacturing plant on Central Avenue, in Jose Maria Caro. The plant was looted and set on fire. They also stole a 22-caliber gun from a San Buenaventura hardware store, which was found in the possession of one of the subversives. The four detainees have been handed over to the seventh court of (Pedro Aguirre Chamorro) Department.

NICARAGUA'S ARCE ARRIVES, MEETS WITH BETANCUR

PA280433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan elections scheduled for November will not be postponed, Commander Bayardo Arce, member of the Sandinist Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today upon arriving here unexpectedly to meet with President Belisario Betancur.

Immediately after his noon arrival, Arce headed for the Narino Palace where he met with the Colombian head of state for more than 5 hours.

In statements to the press, the Sandinist leader said that the objective of his trip were to report to Betancur on progress of the Contadora Group, the peace effort in Central America, and the internal situation in his country, especially those aspects related to the 4 November elections. He reiterated that the election date has not changed.

Arce described Betancur as an "excellent mediator" when he commented on the good efforts by the Colombian president regarding the request made by a Nicaraguan political sector to register Arturo Cruz as a presidential candidate after the registration period had ended.

He added that his government will not accept the participation in the elections of Eden Pastora or Alfonso Robelo, whom he described as "outlaws hired by the CIA to topple the Sandinist government."

Arce also reaffirmed his country's approval of and support for the Contadora Group's revised document for peace in Central America.

Finally, he denied President Ronald Reagan's charges that Nicaragua is destabilizing the Central American area.

FRG MINISTER DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

LD301828 Hamburg DPA in German 0245 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (DPA) -- During his stay in Bogota on Saturday, Juergen Warnke, federal minister for economic cooperation, on behalf of the Federal Government, addressed an appeal to the Sandinist government in Nicaragua to postpone the elections planned for early November to enable the group of democratic parties to prepare themselves and participate in the elections. The postponement of the election was also a topic of his political talks in the Colombian capital, the minister said afterwards. Warnke conveyed to the Colombian president on Saturday an invitation from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to visit the Federal Republic during the second half of the coming year. The invitation was accepted.

EXILES GATHER IN ARGENTINA TO PROTEST GOVERNMENT

PY282040 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2013 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Formosa, Argentina, 28 Sep (DYN) -- Members of the Paraguayan Workers Confederation in Exile tomorrow will hold an act of protest against the Paraguayan Government of Alfredo Stroessner in Clorinda, 120 km from Formosa. The demonstrators, who are coming from Buenos Aires in chartered buses, will demonstrate at 0900 in Clorinda, and will then carry out a march in protest of the Paraguayan regime. Tomorrow is a holiday in Paraguay to celebrate the Battle of Boqueron, a battle that was decisive in the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia. The organizers expect a large participation of Paraguayan citizens. They announced that a press conference will be given after the march before the delegates of the Paraguayan Workers in Exile return to Buenos Aires.

According to unofficial but reliable sources, it has been learned that the Paraguayan Government this morning reportedly ordered the closure of the border at the Clorinda area to prevent the participation of opposition members in the demonstration.

Border Checkpoints Closed

PY291429 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Sep 84 p 8

[Excerpts] All customs checkpoints with Argentina have been closed to persons and vehicles as of noon on 28 September, according to sources at the public relations office of the metropolitan police. According to available information, the police restrictions apply to the checkpoints of Ita Enramada, Sajonia, Puerto Falcon, and Encarnacion, which will remain temporarily closed until 2400 1 October. The actual edict banning international traffic between Argentina and Paraguay and the reasons for the decision were not disclosed. The instructions were relayed verbally by the public relations office.

GENERAL BUDGET FOR 1985 SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

PY290250 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Sep 84 p 11

[Excerpts] The executive branch predicts an overall surplus of 2,271,000,000 guaranies in the 1985 general budget submitted yesterday to the legislative branch. The central administration, however, should have a deficit of nearly 5 billion guaranies. The budget also contemplates a 15-percent increase in the salaries of civil servants, who thus will be granted a salary increase after 2 years.

Finance Minister Cesar Barrientos yesterday delivered to the Chamber of Deputies the proposal for the nation's general budget for the 1985 fiscal year. This budget forsees an overall surplus of 2,271,000,000 guaranies between total revenues and expenditures, although the central administration will end up with a deficit. The allotments for expenditures include a 26.2 percent increase over the 1984 budget, mainly due to the 15-percent raise in salaries for civil servants.

Revenues projected in the budget submitted to Congress total 391,586,552,651 guaranies, which compared to the 310 billion guaranies in the 1984 budget represent a 26.25-percent increase.

Of the total 1985 revenues, 122,411,103,278 guaranies are earmarked for central administration expenditures, representing a 15.4-percent increase over the 105.9 billion in the 1984 fiscal year.

Allotments for the decentralized administration amount of 269,175,444,373 guaranies, which include a 31.8-percent increase over those in the 1984 budget, that is, an absolute increase of 65 billion guaranies.

Most of the allocations for the central administration (72.1 percent) are meant to finance current expenditures in salaries and operations. Only 27.1 percent of the allocations to the central administration are intended for capital expenditures.

In the case of the decentralized administration, there is an almost balanced distribution between current expenditures and capital expenditures. So salaries and operations (current expenditures) take up 52.7 percent of the 269-billion-guaranies projected allocations; and 47.3 are earmarked for capital investments. In the overall budget of 391,586,552,651 guaranies, 41 percent will go to capital investments and 59 percent to current expeditures.

The total revenues of the goverment, through the central and the decentralized administration, will amount to 393,857,904,544 guaranies, while the total outlay will amount to 391,586,552,651 guaranies. Therefore, the surplus will amount to 2,271,351,893 guaranies.

The central administration revenues are projecte at 117,432,404,444 guaranies and its expenditures at 122,411,278 guaranies [as published], representing a deficit of 4,978,695,834 guaranies.

As can be seen, the budget proposal leaves a gap between expenditures and revenues which the executive branch will try to cover with internal financing, and so it is advisable that the law authorize it to float and negotiate financing bonuses, "says the budget message.

The budget of the decentralized agencies foresees a surplues of 7,250,055,725 guaranies that will ensure a surplus in the overall budget. These agencies project revenues of 276,425,500,100 guaranies against expenditures of 269,175,444,373 guaranies, the difference of which represents the aforementioned surplus.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR -- The new Venezuelan ambassador to Paraguay presented his credentials to the nation's president on 14 September. He is Santiago Ochoa Antich. [Excerpt] [Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in Spanish 15 Sep 84 p 10 PY]

OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACT -- A contract for oil prospecting and exploration in the country's eastern region was signed on 14 September between the Communications and Public Works Ministry and the Superior Oil Company of Houston, Texas, United States. The contract now becomes a referendum to be approved by Congress. The area under contract is in the Department of Canindeyu in the upper Parana region. [Summary] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Sep 84 p 10 PY]

BELAUNDE SPEAKS TO PRESS AFTER MEETING REAGAN

PY281616 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] President Balunde Terry has met President Ronald Reagan at the White House, where they had a pleasant talk, according to what Belaunde told reporters. Reagan confirmed his support for Peruvian democracy and for Belaunde's well-known efforts to consolidate it.

About the efforts to solve the foreign debt problem, President Belaunde said that our country should receive the same treatment as Argentina.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde in English] Ladies and gentlemen, I am very pleased to be back in Washington.

[Reporter] President Belaunde has just said that he is very pleased at having come back to Washington. As can be recalled, Fernando Belaunde Terry lived for nearly 12 years in this city.

President Belaunde said: Ladies and gentlemen, I have been visiting the United States for a long time. I was here as a student 50 years ago and [words indistinct]. I spent some very pleasant years in Washington. I am happy to be back, and I am satisfied with the optimistic and friendly meeting I held with President Reagan. We talked about world problems in general and about Peruvian and American problems in particular.

[Reporter] Did you ask President Reagan to mediate in the negotiations with the IDB and the IMF?

[Belaunde in Spanish] No, what we did was to explain to President Reagan our point of view of the problem, and he listened carefully. I think that it was necessary for the truth to be known at the White House. For example, there are people who think that we are not making enough efforts, but you, as a Peruvian, know the great effort that is being made. You know about our budget problems. You know how we unfortunately have to increase the price of some basic products, like fuel, which is something very hard on the people.

All these matters are not well known in the United States. They think that we are in the best of worlds, that we are spending a lot of money; and that is not true, we are working.

[Reporter] Precisely due to such budget problems, it seems that Argentina may ask the U.S. treasury, for example, for a direct loan, while settling its negotiations with the IMF. Would Peru do the same?

[Belaunde] I believe that Peru should receive the same treatment as Argentina. I think that we are at the same (?stage). [end recording]

BELAUNDE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY282205 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry at the United Nations today denounced the worldwide proliferation of terrorism, an authentic prelude to war. He then exhorted the world community to pursue order and justice, even in disregard of economics.

During an extemporaneous speech that was greatly applauded, Belaunde, from the rostrum of the 39th UN General Assembly, decried the wedding of crime and vice as practiced between drug trafficking and terrorism, the international origins of which are clearly proved by the fact that their main target is Peru's electrical system.

After a meeting with fellow countrymen Javier Perez de Cuellar, general secretary of the UN, President Belaunde described Peruvian policy to the world community. He apologized to the audience, which responded with applause, for being proud, as a Peruvian, of the services rendered to the world organization by Javier Perez de Cuellar and Victor Andres Belaunde (1889-1966).

Some of the highlights of Belaunde's message are: austerity without recession or financial colonialism, the wedding of crime with vice, and peace on earth along with goodwill to men.

Belaunde, who spoke slowly and without notes, said that austerity alone does not resolve the problem. He added that austerity without recession must be implemented because austerity alone can paralyze people and become the cultural medium for greater confrontations and the openings to war.

He said that the plans for economic readjustment should not be the death certificate for a people and under no circumstance should they deprive the nations of their guiding role in the economy.

Belaunde said that the arms race is a serious threat and also threatening are unemployment, an inadequate system, and fiscal budget cuts that go beyond acceptable limits, the reason why the developing countries must request credits more often, with acceptable conditions.

The Peruvian president rendered a vibrant homage to Andean civilization, a civilization of Roman proportions that was able to establish a regime of justice and solidarity that left a basic teaching: There can be order and justice even without money.

Belaunde invited the international community to keep in mind the Andean civilization as a background, that Peru is not only a crossbreed of races but also an economic crossbreed, and to study the plans through this realistic regional viewpoint so as not to produce sterile proposals spearated from reality.

All bloodshed worries us, any pain affects us, said Belaunde in reference to the challenge created by the sad experience of terrorism that has its origin abroad, a fact that has been fully proven.

The Peruvian president did not specify where Peruvian terrorism originated, but he said that the fact that terrorism attacks his country's electrical system proves the international ramifications of terrorism which compels the poor countries to restore the wealth unjustly destroyed.

He said that terrorism has been allied to drug trafficking, the other scourge of the world. The Peruvian president also regretted the disorder created by the international means of communication that rapidly spread distorted or exaggerated news around the world.

Recalling the memory of his uncle Andres Belaunde, a writer and diplomat well known at the United Nations, the Peruvian president called for intelligent and just solutions to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas and for Central America, a solution which Latin America wants for Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador.

Concluding, Belaunde said that he hopes that soon the countries of Central America will be able to celebrate their second independence, their economic independence.

Press Conference

PY290300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2333 GMT 28 Sep 84

[By Silvia Odoriz]

[Text] United Nations, 28 Sep (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry stated today that in his country terrorism is a "circumstantial" episode which "in no way" jeopardizes democracy in Peru. In a press conference after his address to the UN, Belaunde said that his government fights terrorism with the constitution, which provides for such contigencies by allowing the suspension of guarantees temporarily. He said that the constitutional provision was applied in the central region of the country, and the Armed Forces were sent there to give "necessary protection to the peaceful population."

He stressed that "many believe that the Armed Forces are used for repression, but I would rather use the word protection." President Belaunde announced that on 6 October the suspension of constitutional guarantees will be lifted in one of the zones where it was applied, but that it will be maintained in the "critical area."

The Peruvian president said that his country has signed the UN Human Rights Convention and that the Peruvian Constitution protects human rights in the process of constitutional control of subversion.

He strongly attacked the press for publicizing terrorist acts, and called "terrorists" those journalists who practice that kind of "publicity," declaring himself an ardent defender of the freedom of the press that he "restored" in his country. Asked whether he agreed that acts which take place, as is the case with the terrorists acts, be reported, Belaunde said that he only expected that the importance of the news be properly assessed. He added that "crimes are publicized, but no virtues," noting that publicity was given to a terrorist attack on a bridge, but not to the reconstruction of the bridge in a period of 15 days.

The Peruvian president said that there is a trend in Latin America for the implementation of democracy and the elimination of "bloody dictatorships," and that "this was the case in Cuba and in Nicaragua." He noted that the "error" of some revolutionaries is to try and apply "the same medicine" which is used against dictatorships against "legitimate governments based on popular mandates."

He then made a reference to "financial colonialism" and said that it uses "cruel methods" for collecting debts and imposing socially unacceptable conditions that can spark disturbance and recession. This is why, he added, I speak of "austerity without recession." Belaunde said that the industrialized countries do not realize that the problems in the developing countries are critical, and that they are "committing a serious error" in thinking that they can fully recover and again enjoy abundance while the rest of the world suffers hunger.

The Peruvian president asked for the moral support of the UN so that the Third World can attain its objectives, and for "practical support" from the international financial system.

Belaunde affirmed that the question of a sea outlet for Bolivia is of interest to "all parties." In closing he said that "this is an aspiration of Bolivia that is shared by the continent, but the first step to fulfill it is a bilateral agreement between Bolivian and Chile, and Peru will only intervene if under the treaties it is called to intervene."

LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS AMID WORKER UNREST

WA271225 Rome IPS in English 27 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, Sept 27 (IPS) -- Uruguayan Labor Minister Col Nesto Bolentini resigned today amid growing trade union unrest over salary demands.

Workers' organizations called a 24-hour strike today, and teachers' unions plan a protest march in the main street of Montevideo, the capital. Public transport employees called off their planned strike when they were granted a wage rise today, but unrest is growing in other sectors.

Bolentini resigned for personal reasons, according to the official report, and will stay in his post until a replacement is found.

Many trade unions have been calling for a wage rise for several months to recover spending power lost in the last few years. Real salaries fell more than nine percent from June 1983 to June 1984, according to the government statistics office. In the past 12 months, public workers suffered a 12.7-percent drop in spending power, while private sector employees saw real wages decrease by five percent. Average spending power has fallen by more than 40 percent over the past 11 years of military rule.

New price rises have been implemented since May, on orders from Economy Minister Alfredo Vegh. In May, fuel prices rose 11-16.7 percent, according to the Interunion Workers' Plenary (PIT) trade union umbrella. The fuel price hike provoked price rises in other products of up to 20 percent, because of increased transport costs.

President Gregorio Alvarez, a retired general, increased salaries by 10 percent on May 1 for lowest-paid workers. The military government then raised prices of telephone, electric power, and gas services, as well as public transport and taxi fares. Housing rental costs also rose 37 percent this month, the Uruguayan press reported today.

The minimum wage for private sector workers is less than $100 per month. Management is not legally obliged to grant wage increases if the company is not showing a profit. Business and labor representatives have been meeting recently, however, to study ways to shore up spending power.

Government officials reported last year that since the military took power, inflation in Uruguay had totalled 7,500 percent, while salary increases matched only half that rise. In January, Vegh projected inflation for this year at about 40 percent, but officials are now predicting a higher rate. The economy minister warned that wages will be increased by only half the inflation rate this year.

In early August, the PIT presented the Labor Ministry with a demand for a $50-salary rise for all workers, and a minimum salary of about $120 monthly.

BLANCO'S ZUMARAN NOT ALLOWED TO TRAVEL TO BRAZIL

PY302130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguayan Interior Ministry today prohibited Alberto Zumaran, the presidential candidate of the traditional Blanco Party, from traveling to Brazil, where he was to attend a meeting of the Socialist International, scheduled to begin on 1 October. The information was released to AFP by Zumaran himself.

An Immigration Department official intercepted Zumaran at the Carrasco International Airport and informed him that he could not leave the country.

Official Source on Action

PY010235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0107 GMT 1 Oct 84

[By Eduardo Cocaro]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Blanco Party presidential candidate Alberto Saenz de Zumaran may have been prevented from traveling to Brazil today because of a case brought against him by a military court in 1982.

According to an official source of the "de facto" government consulted by EFE, Saenz de Zumaran may be included on the Immigration Department list, made up of people who cannot leave the country because they face charges, on the grounds that the legal proceedings begun in 1982 are not yet completed.

During the interal party elections in 1982, Saenz de Zumaran and Rodriguez Labruna, another Blanco Party leader, were held for 9 days on charges of "attacking the moral integrity of the Armed Forces." A case was brought against them after they delivered two speeches in the city of Canelones, 70 km north of Montevideo. For this reason, Zumaran could not be a candidate in the internal elections in November 1982.

Saenz de Zumaran was proclaimed the Blanco presidential candidate by the party convention to replace Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has been imprisoned since 16 June 1984 on charges of committing "high treason" during his opposition campaign abroad. Zumaran was to travel to Rio de Janeiro today in response to an invitation from the Socialist International.

MILITARY COURTS APPLY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

PY280207 Paris AFP in Spanish 2111 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Sep (AFP) -- Members of the Commission for the Reencounter of Uruguayans today revealed that the military courts have applied the statute of limitations to the crimes allegedly committed by a citizen who returned to the country in June 1984 after living in exile for 10 years. The decision, the first of its kind to favor an exile, was handed down in view of the time between when the alleged crimes were committed and the return of the exile.

The decision favors Hector Gomez Mego, who was arrested by the police just after he returned to Montevideo 3 months ago. He was then interrogated by the military courts for 10 days and released. Gomez Mego was notified yesterday that the military courts have applied the statute of limitations to his crimes.

The decision, according to the members of the commission, is very important, taking into account the imminent massive return of exiles, including 458 who are wanted by the military courts.

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE AT COLORADO ELECTORAL RALLY

PY010310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Thousands of people demonstrated today for the presidential candidates of the Colorado Party majority faction in the first public act held in Montevideo by this party. This act marked the beginning of the electoral campaign for the elections of 25 November. The demonstration was staged at a square of the residential neighborhood of Pocitos under the sponsorship of the "Freedom and Change" faction led by vice presidential candidate Enrique Tarigo.

Presidential candidate Julio Maria Sanguinetti closed the demonstration with a speech in which he outlined the objectives of the party. In a constructive speech, Sanguinetti stressed the importance of "looking ahead to the future" and not back to the past, because Uruguayans "must build a sound democracy." Sanguinetti gave assurances that after the new government comes to power on 1 March 1985, "there will be no banned people left in the country."

Sanguinetti said that the Blanco Party proposal to install a transition government in order to let imprisoned leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate run for president is impractical. According to Sanguinetti, Uruguay must renegotiate its foreign debt, which amounts to almost $6 billion, and a transition government could not accomplish this task because no agreement can be reached with people who will stay in power for only a short time.

For his part, Tarigo said that the party has attained its promised objective of reaching an agreement to restore democracy. He also stressed the importance of the political concessions made during the course of the negotiations by the military, who have been in power for 11 years.

BROAD FRONT COMMUNIQUE SCORES 'STATE MEDDLING'

PY281826 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A program broadcast over the domestic service by the National Bureau of Public Relations has elicited a spate of repudiation and discontent in the heart of the Broad Front. This has been voiced in a communique issued by the Broad Front leadership. The communique also states that the false reports that were disseminated, reports which seek to conceal other realities, are being repudiated.

The so-called verbal terrorism which was [word indistinct] in that program is also rejected. The communique also states that an effect is being made to return to the past by restoring to means which were thought to be (?forgotten). The communique also scores the meddling of the executive branch in the electoral advertising campaign, an action that the Broad Front regards as incorrect.

Finally, the communique reports to the public on the undue utilization of a mass medium which is supposed to render services other than the ones now being rendered.

POLL SHOWS COLORADOS IN FRONT; BLANCOS, LEFT EVEN

PY262247 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] A new Gallup opinion poll conducted 22-28 August shows that the National (Blanco) Party and the Broad Front have the same number of supporters in Montevideo. The Colorado Party is the front-runner which 34 percent of the people polled, and the Blancos and the left-wing coalition each received 22 percent. The Civic Union received 2 percent and the other parties 3 percent. The percentage of people who stated that they would cast a blank vote or would not vote totaled 6 percent. Eleven percent stated that they did not know whether or not they would vote.

In the previous poll the Blanco Party received 27 percent of those polled and the Broad Front 17 percent. Now both parties are even with 22 percent.

FSLN COMMANDER BAYARDO ARCE MEETS LUSINCHI

Relations, Contadora Discussed

PA290409 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[By Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Excerpts] President Jaime Lusinchi and FSLN Commander Bayardo Arce Castano met for approximately 1 hour and 1/2 in Miraflores Palace. Bayardo Arce Castano told newsmen that they discussed relations between their countries, the international situation, Nicaraguan-U.S. relations and the Contadora Group's efforts. He denied a Spanish newspaper report that said he was in favor of having military advisers in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Arce] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has officially announced to the governments of the Contadora Group and the international community that we accept and will sign the Contadora plan as it is.

[Reporter] What about the departure of the Cuban advisers?

[Arce] The Contadora plan calls for the departure of all military advisers from Central America and of all foreign military presence; and the establishment of supervision and control mechanisms to prevent any country from being used to attack another. The plan contains adequate political means for this. President Lusinchi told me that the contents of the plan will be released to the Venezuelan people.

[Reporter] What did President Reagan have to say at the United Nations?

[Arce] He directly accused Nicaragua of exporting the revolution to Central America. The U.S. Government has been doing this for some time. We will maintain our decision to support and sign the Contadora plan, which has the means to prevent the exportation of revolutions and counterrevolutions.

[Reporter] According to a Spanish newspaper, you said in one of your speeches that the elections were a tactical step to set up the Marxist-Leninist system in Nicaragua.

[Arce] The elections are a tactical step in the sense that we had to advance them to oppose the aggressive U.S. policy. The elections were scheduled for 1985, but after the pretexts of the advisers, arms trafficking, and the exportation of revolutions, which could be used as an excuse by the U.S. Government to increase its aggressive policy, we decided to advance the date of the electoral process. As to whether the elections will result in a Marxist-Leninist regime, two things must be considered: We are going to elect a constituent assembly that will have the legal means to determine the type of regime we are going to have in Nicaragua and also what the people want. This could be a Marxist-Leninist system or an extremely conservative system. [end recording]

Further Report

PA290427 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2332 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 28 Sep (EFE) -- The Contadora Document will not have magical effects "nor will there be peace the day after it is signed," Sandinist leader Bayardo Arce said in Caracas today.

Upon arriving in Venezuela, Commander Arce, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, stressed that the 21 points of the Contadora peace plan only establish the bases for pacification in Central America, but will not have magical effects. Arce arrived in Caracas at 1500 GMT on a brief 1-day visit and met with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi at the Miraflores Palace. The Sandinist commander discussed the Contadora issues, the internal situation in Nicaragua, and bilateral cooperation at his meeting with the Venezuelan president.

"We think that as soon as the Contadora Document is signed we will be able to begin the process of pacification and control, not only for the Central American countries, but also for the Contadora countries," Commander Arce said. However, he pointed out that there will not be true peace in Central America "if the United States does not commit itself to the process and sign the additional protocol." Arce will continue his tour tonight by traveling to Brazil where he plans to attend the Socialist International meeting.

Arce Says U.S. Talks Stagnant

PA292315 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2023 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Caracas, 29 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Commander Bayardo Arce, political coordinator of the Sandinist government, said that the secret talks between Nicaragua and the United States on the Central American situation are at a standstill.

During a press conference, Arce said last night that no progress had been made during secret talks in the Mexican seaside resort of Manzanillo. He added that the United States did not discuss aspects presented by the Nicaraguans and thus, the talks are at a standstill.

Arce said that in the meantime, the United States is stepping up military pressure on Nicaragua aimed at counteracting progress made by the Contadora Group that is seeking a peaceful solution to problems in the area.

Arce said that the Sandinist junta offered incentives to the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, which is made up of several opposition parties led by Arturo Cruz, to participate in the general elections slated for November. An extension of the registration period to a new 1 October deadline and an increase in space available on state radio and television stations were among those incentives.

However, Arce said, the CDN conditioned its participation on certain political demands such as total amnesty and dialogue with rebel forces that are supported by the United States. The government cannot accept those conditions, Arce said.

BRIEFS

COMMISSION DISSOLVED -- Information and Tourism Minister Armando Duran has reported that the Council of Ministers last night approved the liquidation of the Venezuelan Corporation for Development [CVF]. In addition, a decree was approved to transfer CVF's shares to other public institutions. These shares are worth 5.2 billion bolivares. A three-member liquidating commission was also created. As soon as this commission assumes office, CVF's board of directors will cease to function. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 15 Sep 84 p 1 PA]

DE LA MADRID ATTACKS 'ENEMIES OF REVOLUTION'

FL290204 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2050 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today said that the traditional enemies of the Mexican revolution who are taking advantage of the economic crisis to attempt to change this nation's ideology and political system are making a grave mistake. At the inauguration of the 101st regular assembly of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, he said that the enemies cited must abandon all hope of ending the revolution because it is solid and resistant to all problems and has the means to face up to present conditions.

The chief executive acknowledged the existence of social inequality but said that above all else there is a will to achieve social justice and to construct the material conditions that will make it possible. He stressed the fact that the revolution seeks a strong, efficient, and growing productive sector to offer Mexicans opportunities for honorable, well-paid work. He pointed out that, in this sense, the federal government is allied to the workers, stressing that nationalism is the firm base of unity and represents an unyielding pledge to keep the fatherland free and independent, at the cost of our very lives, if necessary.

Discusses Contadora, Debt

FL291652 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has stated that Mexico does not want to judge Central American political systems. It wants independent national governments in the area, which are free of military blocs. In an interview with the Yugoslav daily POLITIKA, he pointed out that no one can give assurances yet about whether there will be a final peace agreement or force, violence, intervention, and war.

During the interview with Alexander Bakochevich, editor of the newspaper, President De la Madrid made it clear that the Contadora Group has made constant efforts to seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict but the climate is not yet right to finalize it. The president said there is much distrust, at times antagonism, among some Latin American countries due to the critical economic and social situation. Nevertheless, Mexico and the other member nations will insist on a peaceful solution. Without discarding the possibility that the Central American problem is affected by the East-West conflict, he said it is incorrect to assume that the Central American problem persists because of the East-West conflict.

Elsewhere in the interview, De la Madrid pointed out that there is now a more favorable atmosphere for international economic cooperation to overcome the crisis and establish new relations that will mean great economic changes in the world. Regarding Latin America, he said greater rapprochement would permit the countries to get out of the critical stage. He added that the countries of the [word indistinct] should cooperate more actively, and strengthen the process of economic integration, trade, investment, and technology transfer.

Regarding Mexico's foreign debt, De la Madrid admitted that the people would be glad to learn that the way the country renegotiated its payments schedule could serve as an example for other nations with similar problems. However, he said Mexico does not want to be an example because economic, social, and political conditions are different in every region. The Mexican president said it is necessary to restructure the foreign debts of all developing nations, especially in Latin America, and warned that the international financial community should accept reasonable conditions because if they do not, collections and payments will be more difficult.

Finally, De la Madrid stressed that the strength and spirit of Mexico will help it to overcome the crisis gradually. He also said Mexico's agreement with Yugoslavia on these values, which are based on work, represents an example for many other nations.

CONACYT DIRECTOR WELCOMES SRV STUDENT GROUP

FL272318 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2157 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The director of the National Council for Science and Technology (Conacyt), Hector Magagoitia Dominguez, today welcomed a group of students who arrived from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. According to a spokesman of the council, the students will take training courses in agricultural engineering and livestock raising, specifically that of swine and cows, and the production of cows' milk.

The arrival of this group that has received scholarships from the Mexican Government is one of the first concrete results of the fourth technical cooperation program between Mexico and the SRV.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH ANTIGUA-BARBUDA -- Mexico City, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Secretariat today reported that the Governments of Mexico and Antigua and Barbuda have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the nonresident ambassadorial level as of today. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1915 GMT 14 Sep 84 FL]

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENT -- Ambassador Pedro Gonzalez Rubio has been appointed the Foreign Secretariat's director general of protocol. [Summary] [Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 12 Sep 84 p 6 PA]

OIL STORAGE PROGRAM -- PEMEX has decided to increase its crude oil, oil byproducts, and liquid gas reserves by 27.3 million barrels in order to guarantee compliance with its export commitments and to meet local demand. A total of 386 tanks will be built in 45 different Mexican communities, of which 281 tanks will be devoted to storing 13 million barrels of oil byproducts. Storage and distribution terminals in areas where demand is high will also be expanded. PEMEX also plans to use underground domes for storage purposes and will begin this phase of the program by using three salt domes in Tuzandepetl, Veracruz, with a total capacity of 10.5 million barrels. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 10 Sep 84 p 2, section A PA]

TRADE BALANCE INCREASE -- Mexico's trade balance during the first half of the year increased to 7.07 billion dollars, a 6.7 percent increase compared to the same period in 1983. According to figures released by the Secretariat of Programming and Budget, exports during the period equaled 11.76 billion dollars, while imports amounted to 4.69 billion dollars. The amount of exports in the first six months was 13.8 percent higher than during the same period in 1983. Imports showed an increase over the 1983 period of 26,4 percent, the secretariate reported. [Excerpt] [Mexico City THE NEWS in English 22 Sep 84 p 6 PA]

BRUCELLOSIS EPIDEMIC -- Celaya, Guanajuato -- The Medical Association of Celaya is worried about an increasing number of cases of brucellosis in the region of Celaya, currently at 2.9 for every 100,000 inhabitants. The Secretariat of Health and Assistance of Mexico reported that in 1983 the health department of Celaya registered the highest number of cases, with 389 out of the 1,240 new cases reported in Guanajuato. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 3 Sep 84 p 13 PA]

ARDITO BARLETTA SATISFIED WITH TOUR ABROAD

PA281559 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta returned to the country this afternoon after a 24-hour visit to Mexico, the last phase of his tour abroad to strengthen ties with other nations. The president-elect met with President Miguel de la Madrid in Mexico City and discussed relations between Panama and Mexico. The topics included the San Jose Accord, through which Mexico supplies oil to Panama under favorable terms. Ardito Barletta and De la Madrid also discussed the Central American crisis and the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, which includes Mexico and Panama. The president-elect said he is satisfied with the results of his working tour abroad, adding that he will not travel as president because he will dedicate his time to developing his government programs.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES TREATY PROBLEMS IN UN SPEECH

PA281609 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, speaking before the UN General Assembly, said today that the treaties for the decolonization of the Panama Canal are being implemented. However, Panamanian officials are being discriminated against, and the system to employ Panamanians in canal operations is unsatisfactory.

Ortega also asked for the revision of the Murphy Law, or Law 96-70, which was unilaterally approved by the U.S. Congress to regulate the U.S. Government's role in the implementation process of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Ortega mentioned a series of problems resulting from the law and requested amendments, since the Panama Canal Treaties envision periodic revisions every 5 years.

The foreign minister added that the canal's best defense is its neutrality and the universality of its services, and Panama has a traditional stance of neutrality and nonalignment in everything regarding East-West tensions.

DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR ON MARITIME POLICY

PA301922 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] In these first 5 years the Panama Canal Commission has overcome difficult moments, while Panama has gained experience to gradually define a maritime policy with an eye to the year 2000, Deputy Canal Administrator Fernando Manfredo has indicated in evaluating the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

[Begin recording] [Manfredo] We have handled very difficult situations imposed by the treaties, several stages and activities in the course of which we have had to gradually change the lifestyle in the area. Although in some cases this has elicited a certain degree of unrest and has sometimes affected the people, I think we have managed these things effectively. Two things help us gauge this: First, we have not had a mass exodus of employees dissatisfied with what has happened. Second, our efficiency in operating the canal demonstrates that we have been able to administer the change with the necessary prudence so as to affect neither the individuals nor the canal operations.

[Unidentified reporter] Is Panama prepared to assume a definite maritime policy in the next few years with an eye to the year 2000?

[Manfredo] Yes, gradually, for remember this is a learning process, since Panama had been completely isolated from all maritime activities. Even though it has two coasts, maritime activity was unimportant here in Panama. However, I think that the experience that is being gained, for instance in the handling of the ports, is very important. For instance, the relevant role that is gradually being played by the Ship Registration Office, our greater contact with the entire maritime world, plus Panama's increasing participation in the canal and its participation in the board of directors are all giving Panama a (?wealth) of knowledge, which will be very useful to it in assuming its responsibilities in the extremely complicated maritime area. [end recording]

GROUPS SEEK END TO SCHOOL OF AMERICAS

PA301530 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Sep 84 p 19

[National Solidarity Coordinating Board (Coordinadora Nacional de Solidaridad) manifesto -- date not given]

[Text] The undersigned individuals, solidarity organizations, and political, trade, popular and student groups, who have identified with the peoples' liberation struggles and the defense of our sovereignty, support the decision by the Panamanian people and Government to cease activities at the School of the Americas on 30 September 1984.

This school was created 38 years ago, but beginning in the 60's it adopted the doctrine of counterinsurgency, according to which Latin American armies became guardians of "internal order" under the Pentagon's direction. During this interval, more than 82,965 Latin American officers trained by the United States have graduated from Fort Gulick, which constitutes more than half of all of Latin America's military men, trained for repression. Among its graduates are innumerable military men who have helped to massacre, terrorize, and impoverish their peoples.

The school is an integral part of the Southern Command, which is classified as a miniature Pentagon and a command of aggression. This military complex presently supplies El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala with military advisers, and it is the center of U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces which include 200,000 men ready to saturate any area of the world, which comprises . . neutrality and our country's security.

The School of the Americas increased the number of Salvadoran soldiers trained from 1,686 in 1981 to 3,569 in 1984. It has trained 4,693 Somozist guards and more than 3,000 Honduran officers. This demonstrates the role it plays in the U.S. strategy of aggression in the Central American and Caribbean region. The school has undoubtedly been a factor in the lack of respect shown for Panama's sovereignty and the ridiculing of the canal treaties, which limit the U.S. military presence to the protection of the canal. Panama cannot continue to have on its collective conscience the sorrow of knowing that its land serves to develop messengers of death, grief, and poverty in neighboring countries. The School of the Americas has never been a base for our economic well-being; rather, it supports the financial transnationals, which sink our countries in the mire of foreign debt. The Panamanian people should not allow themselves to be confused. Without U.S. military leadership our countries would be free to chart their own development. This is the true direction of progress.

We think that the elimination of the School of the Americas is a step forward in the affirmation of our sovereignty and political and economic independence.

We oppose the campaign under way in the media for the continued existence of the military school. This seems to be an effort to establish the precedent for our authorities to abandon defense of the country's interests in the future. We who believe that solidarity is a dignifying attribute in human beings in defense of peace and life have decided to:

1. Support the removal of the School of the Americas from Panamanian territory and condemn any attempt to reestablish the school in any other place.

2. Reject the utilization of Panamanian territory by the Southern Command in opposition to the self-determination of the peoples.

3. Affirm that the departure of U.S. troops is demanded by the Panamanian people, who shed their blood for this cause in the 9 January 1964 campaign.

4. Point out that the School of the Americas must definitely be removed from our territory, because this is the essence of the agreement made in the 1977 canal treaties.

5. Call on the popular organizations and democratic forces to come together in a common will and effort to defend the fatherland's sovereignty and dignity.

Nacional Peace Council [Consejo Nacional de la Paz], Marcelino Jaen; Panamanian-Cuban Friendship Institute, Moises Torrijos Herrera; Panamanian-Nicaraguan Friendship Institute, Alma Montenegro de Fletcher; Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, Rogelio Sinan; Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People, Carmen Miro; Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People [Comite de Solidaridad con El Pueblo de El Salvador], Carlos Perez Herrera; Committee of Solidarity with Chile [Comite de Solidaridad con Chile], Simon Gonzalez; Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with Puerto Rico, Teodoro Vasquez; Committee of Solidarity with Palestine [Comite de Solidaridad con Palestina], Luis Restrepo Rosas; Arab Panamanian Cultural Institute [Instituto Cultural Arabe Panameno], Carlos Perez Herrera; National Intellectuals Committee for the Sovereignty of Peoples, Pedro Rivera; Authentic Confederation of Independent Workers, Fernando Falcon Murgas; National Federation of Panamanian Workers, Jose Manuel Meneses; National Union of Panamanian Women, Tayra Barsallo; Cultural Workers Front [Frente de Trabajadores de la Cultura], Guillermo Castro; Guaycucho-NIR, Guillermo Benitez; Revolutionary Party of the Workers, Graciela Dixon; Single National Union of Construction and Related Workers, Genaro Lopez; National Confederation of Peasant Settlements, Julio Bermudez; People's Revolutionary Youth, Pastor Falconett; DIALOGO SOCIAL, Raul Leis; People's Party, Luther Thomas; Bayano, David Carrasco; Federation of Panamanian Students, Didimo Escobar; Panamanian Teachers Reformist Front [Frente Reformista de Educadores Panamenos], Dionisia Cosio; Laborers' Solidarity Committee [Comite Obrero de Solidaridad], Melanio Valdez; Manual Workers Association [Asociacion de Trabajadores Manuales], Paula Vda. de Sanchez; Kuna Youth Movement [Movimiento de la Juventud Kuna], Marcial Arias; National Sovereignty and Peace Council [Consejo Nacional de Soberania y Paz], Juan Carlos Mas; Cultural Workers Front, Carlos Wong; Association of Leftist Intellectuals [Asociacion de Intelectuales de Izquirda], Luis Carlos Jimenez Varela. Association of Professors of the University of Panama, Roberto Fogarty; Association of Employees of the University of Panama; Luis Prescot

Individuals: Moravia Ochoa, Panamanian-Cuban Friendship Institute; Esther Maria Osses, Lirio de Vasquez, and Berta Alicia Peralta, Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People, Horacio Vasquez, Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People; Eneida de Changmarin, Raquel Elisabeth Camps, Arleen Latchman, Bertilda de Velarde, Coral Velarde, Fermina de Urriola, Noris de Villamonte, Graciela de Calzadilla, Rosa de Camacho, and Lia Chang de Mejia of the National Union of Panamanian Women, Ligia Herrera, Mariela Arce

INDIAN LEADER ON MISKITO INDIAN SITUATION

PA290050 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Panama City -- Jose Carlos Morales, president of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples [Consejo Mundial de los Pueblos Indigenas, CMPI], accused the Honduran Government of being the main obstacle in the reunification of the Miskito Indians. Jose Carlos Morales, leader of the Boruca community, a Costa Rican ethnic group, said at the Fourth General Assembly of Indigenous Peoples, which opened on 22 September in Panama City, that the Honduran authorities will not allow the 12,000 Miskito Indians to return to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Miskitos live in the northwestern part of the country and they represent approximately 3 percent of the Nicaraguan population. According to Jose Carlos Morales, the news media serving the interests of sectors opposed to the Nicaraguan Government have manipulated all the information referring to the Miskitos.

INDIANS SEE U.S. BASES AS TREATY VIOLATION

PA281401 Panama City YA in Spanish 27 Sep 84 pp 16, 2

[Article by Juan Uribe]

[Text] The Fourth General Assembly of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples during a session at the Atlapa Convention Center yesterday condemned U.S. military bases in the canal zone and the passage of ships carrying nuclear waste through the canal as violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. A statement in this regard was made at the request of the commission that discussed the topic World Peace and the Arms Race in the center's La Huaca Theater.

Another resolution approved at the meeting exhorts the large powers to cease immediately nuclear testing and the establishment of nuclear plants [estaciones nucleares]. The participants also proclaimed that the national liberation struggles under way in South and Central America are directed against oppression by the local governments and U.S. intervention, and state that their struggles are truly indigenous and pro-liberation.

The fourth world assembly yesterday began a plenary session to discuss the reports and resolutions of the four commissions that debated throughout the day on Tuesday and part of Wednesday. In addition to the world arms buildup, the commissions discussed the economy, cultural ethnocide, and the organization of Indian societies.

Presiding over yesterday's plenary session was Glem Chartier of the United States. The assembly will end its sessions on Sunday, 30 September, with the election of new leaders.

COSTA RICA

MONGE HAILS EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

PA281355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0254 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC in Central America "is a great contribution to the efforts to find a political and peaceful solution to the regional crisis," Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge said here today. The meeting to analyze the problems of the area will be opened here Friday with the attendance of the foreign ministers of the EEC, Portugal, Spain, the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- and Central America. Monge voiced his hope that the EEC "comes to reinforce the positive actions needed to meet those problems," independent of U.S. policy in Central America. The chief of state also referred to relations with Nicaragua and the projected installation of a VOA transmitting station on the northern border area. "We do not feel Costa Rica is being threatened by Nicaragua, despite the insurmountable political-ideological differences" between our countries, he said. In reply to insistent questions by reporters, Monge defended the installation of a U.S. transmitting station on the Nicaraguan border region, noting that his country "has the right to increase the power of transmitting stations" in that region.

SOCIALIST OPPOSE INSTALLATION OF RADIO STATION

PA281355 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Deputy Alvaro Mejia Montero, of the Costa Rican Socialist Party [PSC], has charged that the installation of a radio station with a powerful transmitter on our territory subjects Costa Rica to a new kind of intervention. Based on the station's location and power it is clear that its programs are directed toward Nicaragua, the PSC deputy added. Mejia Montero said that besides violating the country's neutrality, the radio station contravenes the spirit of peace and harmony prevalent in the Contadora Document and violates Costa Rica's Constitution. Deputies Alvaro Mejia Montero and Sergio Ardon Ramirez took advantage of the meeting of EEC, Central American, and Contadora Group country foreign ministers to denounce the installation of the radio station.

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS FROM SHIPPING LINE

PA300341 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Sep 84 p 4A

[Excerpt] The Costa Rican Government council yesterday decided to withdraw indefinitely from the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Enterprise (Namucar). The decision is based on the fact that the executive branch is convinced that the existence and operation of Namucar is of enormous importance for the development of the region but that the country cannot cope with the corporation's $469 million debt. Namucar was founded in December 1975 with the establishment of a corporation in which Cuba, Jamaica, Colombia, Panama, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Costa Rica participated. However, Panama and Colombia later withdrew. The Costa Rican Government council's decision was based on a report submitted by Public Works and Transportation Minister Hernan Azofeifa Viquez. During this temporary withdrawal, the executive branch will reexamine the characteristics and "viability" of its participation in the enterprise.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENIES PRESSURE TO DEFINE HONDURAN BORDER

PA300159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1332 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Durate has denied here that the Honduran Government is pressuring him to define the border between the two countries. Durate said last Friday that the suspension of the training of Salvadoran soldiers in Honduras is not related to the border demarcation negotiations. "What has happened is that Honduras has requested a review of its military agreements with the United States and this has caused the temporary suspension of the training of foreign soldiers," said the Salvadoran president.

The Honduran Government decided to suspend the training of foreign soldiers at the Regional Military Training and Security Center (CREMS), which was constructed by the United States in Honduras. However, Duarte said that at the present time there are Salvadoran soldiers being trained in Honduras but that they will complete their training and return to El Salvador in a few days.

ARMY COMMENTS ON HONDURAS HALT OF TRAINING

PA292336 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Armed Forces spokesmen said today that the Honduran Government had decided to suspend without any justification the training of Salvadoran soldiers at military bases established by the United States in Honduras. Apparently, what the Honduran Government is trying to do, is to exert pressure on the Salvadoran Government for a faster negotiation of the border problem, which dates back to 1969 and the armed conflict between the two countries. The Honduran Government's explanation is that it has to review a bilateral agreement with the United States, of which El Salvador has no part and, therefore, we are surprised at the attitude assumed by the government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The Salvadoran Army hopes the problem is solved soon, otherwise, it will have to make other arrangements to train its military personnel, the military sources said.

FDR-FMLN NOTES INVITATION TO SAN JOSE MEETING

PA301219 (Clandestine) Radio Vencermos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission was officially invited to the important meeting in San Jose of foreign ministers of Europe, Central America, and the Contadora Group, which is made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama. The delegation of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission includes Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Companeros (Hector O. Solis), Oscar Acevedo, Salvador Samayoa, Ruben Zamora, and Commander Mario Lopez. The members of the commission held a press conference in which they discussed our country's conflict. The fact that the FDR-FMLN commission was invited to attend the meeting in San Jose is another indication of the acknowledgement by the governments and peoples of the world of our people's struggle. It is important to point out that the United States was not invited to attend this meeting.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER FLYING TO UN FROM SAN JOSE

PA300258 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade will not return to Guatemala from San Jose, Costa Rica, where he has been for the past 2 days, but will instead fly directly from San Jose to New York as head of the Guatemalan delegation that will attend the 39th UN General Assembly. Andrade will remain in New York for where he will hold meetings with important persons, among them, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

HONDURAS

NEW JOINT EXERCISE WITH U.S. TO BEGIN 30 SEP

PA281737 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A new joint exercise by U.S. and Honduran troops will begin on Sunday, 30 September, according to official sources of the Honduran Armed Forces. This will be the eighth in a series of joint exercises and will last until 21 October, Armed Forces Day. According to information obtained by this station, this new exercise is part of the "Lempira" maneuvers, a series of joint counterinsurgency exercises by special forces of the 2d, 7th, and 10th Infantry Battalions of Honduras and U.S. military units. The U.S. participants include several detachments of the 7th Group of Special Forces stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina and Fort Gulick, Panama. The maneuvers will be carried out under the direction of the Bravo joint task forces of the U.S. Southern Command, whose headquarters are in Comayagua. Our reporters were told that the exercises will be directed by a joint Honduran-U.S. (?counterinsurgency) unit.

General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council will be present at the ceremony to mark the beginning of these joint exercises on Sunday morning. It has also been reported that high-ranking leaders of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama will be arriving.

TRAINING OF SALVADORAN SOLDIERS SUSPENDED

PA281416 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0935 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 28 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Honduras has suspended training Salvadoran soldiers at a counterinsurgency training center financed by the United States in Honduras, a U.S. Embassy spokesman announced last night. The spokesman said that Honduran military personnel will "for the time being" continue training in the installations located in Puerto Castilla on Honduras' Atlantic coast.

However, Honduran military sources told REUTER that the United States has warned Honduras that it will stop receiving a subsidy of $36.5 million for the maintenance of that military academy if it refuses to provide training to the Salvadoran troops. "This is a regional military training center and not just a training center for Hondurans," a military source close to the current negotiations on the school said. "The United States will not be interested in it if Honduras does not permit the training of Salvadorans there," the source added.

The Salvadoran battalion that is training there received its departure orders today. Two weeks ago Honduras refused to issue a routine permit for the arrival of the next battalion that was to train at the center. Military sources said that the Honduran decision is an effort to pressure the United States to intercede in the solution of the border dispute that led to a brief armed conflict in 1969 and that has passed into history as the "soccer war." The sources said that the decision demonstrates the extreme nationalism of General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander of the Army, who was a hero of the soccer war. Since he became commander of the Honduran military in a garrison coup in March, Lopez Reyes has intensified pressure on the Nicaraguan right-wing rebels operating from bases in Honduras and forced the United States to renegotiate the military cooperation pact with Honduras which dated back to 1954.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEMBER DISCUSSES REGIONAL ISSUES

PA282133 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Donald Thompson, a member of the British Parliament who is visiting Honduras, has commented on the Honduran Government's enviable reputation for its efforts on behalf of peace for Central America. He also said that the Vietnam experience will keep the United States from intervening in the region. Thompson was received yesterday be Jose Bu Giron, president of the Honduran National Congress, Ubodoro Arriaga, secretary of state for the presidency; Foreign secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, and General Walter Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. Thompson has been a member of the British Parliament since 1979 and is a member of the Conservative Party of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Referring to Honduras' efforts to find a solution to Central American problems, Thompson said: "Honduras has worked hard and done a good job; it is now up to the other Central American countries to assume their responsibility." He said that unless they sign the Contadora Document it will have no meaning, but he is sure that Honduras will be an important factor in seeing that they do. Thompson said that his government "praises and supports the Contadora plan and will do everything within its power to see that the signatories comply with it." He said that he came to Honduras to convey his government's support for Honduras, to give adivce if necessary, and to learn more about the situation.

Meanwhile, Great Britain will continue providing economic aid and cooperation to Honduras for hydroelectric projects and forestry programs, he indicated. "We do not have military personnel in Honduras, and Honduras has never asked for it," he said. He said that Great Britain will act in Central America only if it is invited to do so. We are willing to offer our good offices with the approval of the other nations, he said.

He does not think that the United States will intervene militarily in Central America. He does not think the United States wants to take part in an armed conflict; the United States will certainly steer clear from a military conflict owing to the Vietnam experience.

The British Government considers the Contadora Group's efforts very valuable and that is why it is supporting the diplomatic efforts by Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, Thompson said.

NICARAGUA

U.S. SEEN AS 'DISCONCERTED' BY SANDINIST STANCE

PA281458 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sep 84

["Beyond the News Reports" feature by Carlos Chamorro Coronel: "Why the Imperialists are Attacking Us"]

[Text] Basically, the imperialists are attacking us, and with such savagery, because they are desperate and do not know what to do with us. As the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES states, they are desperate and disconcerted by Nicaragua's response to the Contadora Group's efforts. Our country accepted the revised Contadora Document without reservations, before any other country. Nobody expected Nicaragua to accept the peace proposal so we were not concerned about that agreement, a White Houte official said. Since they, the idiots, had based their actions against the Sandinist revolution on the premise that Nicaragua was going to reject any peace initiative from the Contadora Group, their plan backfired.

That is their problem, they base their actions on preconceived notions that are meticulously prepared by their computers, and then things do not turn out as expected. What seemed to them to be logical was in fact illogical. If they do not understand our policies, it is not because we are confusing. How can we be confusing when we are as uncomplicated and naive as a (Solentiname) primitive painting? The fact of the matter is that they have complicated things with their technology. They have forgotten that the most important element is the human factor, the basic human factor that dictates our policies and diplomatic dealings. For example, we returned the bodies of the mercenaries killed in Santa Clara without trying to take advantage of the situation or blackmail anyone. It is sensible, normal, and absolutely humane to respect the grief of the relatives of the dead mercenaries. In the same vein, we would like them to respect our grief, caused by these same mercenaries.

Another example is our acceptance of the revised Contadora Document, merely because we want peace; just that, plain and simple. We have shouted this to the whole world. They even condemned us for saying this to the pope himself. But they do not understand or even hear us. That is why they are disconcerted. The truth of the matter is that they have gotten so used to their lies that they can no longer recognize the truth. This naturally complicates things and could have grave consequences for us.

U.S. ACCUSED OF BLOCKING SUPPORT FROM WEST EUROPE

WA281445 Rome IPS in English 27 Sep 84

[By Carlos Salazar]

[Text] Managua, Sep 27 (IPS) -- Nicaragua charged today that the U.S. Government is pressuring West European countries not to provide aid to Nicaragua. The coordinator of the ruling Sandinist junta, Daniel Ortega, told reporters that the upcoming meeting of Central American and European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers is very important in view of the alleged U.S. pressure. The meeting, to be held Sept. 28 and 29 in San Jose, Costa Rica, may pave the way for diplomatic and economic assistance which will help bring peace to Central America, Ortega said.

The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group member countries, Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, which have sponsored Central American peace negotiations, will also join in the San Jose talks, as will the Spanish and Portuguese foreign ministers.

Nicaragua has said it will unconditionally sign a regional peace treaty drafted by the Contadora Group. Ortega said his government is certain that the Reagan administration is "exerting pressure so that Nicaragua will appear condemned by the EEC" and will not get EEC aid. "We also know that the United States does not want the EEC to show clear support for the Contadora draft peace treaty," he said.

Managua is concerned that "some representatives" of the EEC are being swayed by the U.S. pressure, Ortega said. "Until an accord is reached within the Contadora framework," he said, "we are going to continue to defend our right to arm ourselves, to defend ourselves, to defend outselves against the continuing aggression." The aggression Ortega referred to is the offensive by U.S.-backed rebels fighting to overthrow the Sandinists. Washington has continually expressed support for the Contadora peace process, which was launched on Contadora Island, Panama, in January 1983. But the Reagan administration's support for the Contadora initiative began to lag after Nicaragua announced 21 Sep that it will sign the peace treaty.

The State Department then said there are problems with the peace draft, and termed Nicaragua's approval "hypocritical" in view of the Sandinists' refusal to postpone elections set for November, as demanded by opposition parties. Ortega said today he hopes the Reagan administration will support the Contadora Document after all the Central American nations have signed it. He indicated that Nicaragua will implement the guidelines of the peace treaty when the United States stops backing the Nicaraguan guerrillas. Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras have indicated that they may sign the Contadora peace draft.

Ortega expressed hope that the other regional nations will support the document, which he termed "the Latin American peace proposal" as opposed to the "U.S. war proposal." "We are already at war," the Nicaraguan leader said. "Rejecting the Contadora Document means opening the door to a larger-scale war than we are already experiencing."

"Singing the document is a duty, even though it is a risk to confront U.S. policy," Ortega said. The junta coordinator, who is the Sandinists' presidential candidate, called on the Reagan administration to take a formal stand on the Contadora Document and clarify its recent criticism of the draft.

SHULTZ SAID TO INTERFERE IN SAN JOSE MEETING

PA290348 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has once again used the strategy of economic aggression against Nicaragua by urging the European foreign ministers not to offer any aid to Nicaragua. Mr. Shultz' rude interference at the meeting of the EEC, Central American, and Contadora Group's foreign ministers, is further proof of the U.S. Government's open hostility against Nicaragua. In a document sent to the summit of European and Latin American foreign ministers Shultz also comments on the final draft of the Contadora Document which he objected to after Nicaragua announced that it would accept, without objections, its commitments as stated in the document. The U.S. official strongly criticized the electoral process in Nicaragua. His statements are identical to those made in Nicaragua by the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board whose leaders fully identify with Washington's aggressive plans and the activities of the Somozist mercenaries who operate from Honduras and Costa Rica.

ORTEGA URGES PEOPLE TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSE

PA291552 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0429 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Ortega, the FSLN's presidential candidate for the 4 November elections, called on the population to strengthen defenses in face of an eventual North American invasion of Nicaragua.

"We must prepare for any type of aggression the United States may launch against us, either through mercenary forces from Honduran or Costa Rican territories or by sending more planes to bomb civilian and economic targets." He asked the Nicaraguan people to prepare "to fight, resist, and vanquish."

"We must step up revolutionary surveillance, recruitment into the military service and militias, and vigilance at work centers, neighborhoods, and communities," he added. Finally, the Sandinist leader said: "Our enemies' plans are larger in scope and power.... This is one test of fire we will have to go through, and we will know how to endure it."

ORTEGA DISCUSSES CONTADORA ELECTIONS, MIG'S

PA301544 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said that Nicaragua's participation at the upcoming UN assembly meeting will be another opportunity to communicate with the international community "at a moment we consider decisive to the future of the Central American region, for the future of the Sandinist people's revolution."

Speaking before the foreign correspondents accredited in Managua, Daniel said that he plans to meet in New York and Los Angeles with U.S. congressmen, politicians, reporters, religious leaders, and intellectuals. He expressed hope that the Reagan administration would not hinder his trip to Los Angeles. Ortega stressed that the Nicaraguan delegation will emphasize at the UN this country's stance in the face of the area's situation, particularly regarding the acceptance of the revised Contadora Document, which was presented on 7 September.

Ortega added that the United States is exerting pressure on the EEC member-countries to keep them from expressing themselves in favor of the document, "using some EEC representatives who are lending themselves to this destructive policy."

On behalf of the FSLN's National Directorate, Ortega said however, that European concern and interest in the Central American issue will be demonstrated in the upcoming meeting in San Jose, a meeting that "opens possibilities for getting support for peace from the European countries."

Asked about the possibility of Washington's refusing to sign the resolutions of the Contadora Group, Ortega warned that "the United States' will of peace is now being put to the test." Otherwise, Ortega added, "the United States will be confronting not only the Latin American countries, but the whole world; it will be confronting all those who have given their support to the Contadora Group." Therefore, "a refusal by the United States would mean rejection of this effort for peace."

Commander Ortega was emphatic in stating that "4 November is the date for the elections, and it cannot be changed," and added that it had not been decided to grant the so-called Coordinating Board [Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN], the television time it had lost and guarantees to move around freely "if they register."

Ortega recalled that these political groups do not represent a large force in the country and said that "the attitude of the CDN is based on the fact that if they participate in the elections they will be defeated by the FSLN, and this would prove that they do not have the people's support."

Ortega reiterated that the CDN's statements "are within the framework of the aggressive military policy against Nicaragua," and he stressed that "4 November has become a decisive date with regard to the outcome of the region's political situation and particularly the United States' relations and attitude with regard to Nicaragua."

Ortega added that "the United States prefers to face a Nicaragua in which elections have not been held," and added that Washington is interested in assuring Ronald Reagan's reelection because he "would then be in a better position to continue the destructive policy according to the plans it wishes to develop."

"The war," he stressed, "is being waged on the external front against the mercenary forces mobilized by the United States from Honduran territory and against the mercenary forces they mobilize from Costa Rica; on the internal front we are fighting against the force of the CDN, which is nothing more than the political force of the counter-revolution."

He indicated that for this reason these political groups are trying to pretend they could win the elections and that the FSLN would later either commit fraud or stage a coup. Thus they claim it is best not to participate since "they want and hope for a massive intervention, a U.S. military intervention, in Nicaragua."

Ortega reiterated that the registered political parties are participating broadly with speeches against the FSLN and the revolution. For the most part, he said, these parties existed prior to the victory of the revolution, while the groups abstaining emerged later.

"The CDN is a last-minute invention; they are not the opposition they want us to believe they are. Otherwise, why do they not submit themselves to the test? Why do they not register?" he asked, adding that the CDN is merely "a group of Nicaraguan businessmen, most of them bankrupt, who do not invest a single cent in our country."

Concerning Nicaragua's purchase of MIG planes and the concern expressed over this by the U.S. presidential candidates, he asserted that "they should look inward instead of worrying about a few combat planes that might arrive in Nicaragua, which would be used for defense purposes rather than to attack any other country, let alone threaten the United States."

Commander Ortega also commented on a recent meeting with Vatican authorities, which he described as very important because it gave Nicaragua the chance to present its views on relations between the revolution and some Catholic Church leaders. The meeting also provided an opportunity to learn the Vatican's views. He added: "We feel that elements have emerged on both sides that permit us to reflect and adopt specific measures leading to a stable response to the problems discussed."

Further Report

PA291551 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The revolutionary government, the Sandinist Front, and the Nicaraguan people reject the communique issued by the Ramiro Sacasa Coordinating Board on the killing of four mothers of young members of the Patriotic Military Service.

So said Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at an event held yesterday at the Plaza of the Revolution to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women [Amnlae]. This communique was issued by the Coordinating Board of intervention, death, and Somozism, Commander Ortega Saavedra said, adding that they had not dared name those truly responsible for this crime.

[Begin Ortega Saavedra recording] [Words indistinct] a communique released by the Coordinating Board of intervention, Somozism, death, and imperialism. [shouts] And what does this Coordinating Board say in its communique? That it regrets (?the incident, but) that it is a result of the fratricidal civil war we Nicaraguans are waging. In other words, as is logical, they did not dare name the real culprits because if they did that they would have to give their own names. [applause]

The view expounded in the communique released by these gentlemen was completely (?simple-minded). What is their recommendation? That from now on, we must label (?each) [word indistinct] (?so) the criminals can know whom to fire at. Of course, the Nicaraguan people reject this communique. It is also rejected by the Nicaraguan Government, and it is both rejected and repudiated by the FSLN. [applause]

If there were a shred of patriotism among the members of the Coordinating Board, because (?they have seen) that the U.S. leaders are responsible for (?this) crime, as they are arming the criminals. [sentence as heard] In fact, they recently approved allocation of an additional $50 million, final approval of which is being debated, so they can continue assassinating the Nicaraguan people. But they did not dare say this, because they are the political instrument of U.S. imperialism. They are the complement of the reactionary forces' armed aggression. [end recording]

Commander Ortega Saavedra then challenged the Coordinating Board to register for the electoral campaign if they indeed have a shred of patriotism.

[Begin Ortega Saavedra recording] Today they have even been given the chance to register so they can participate in the elections, since they claim to have the people's complete support. [howls] They (?claim) to have the complete support of the Nicaraguan people. [howls] We have endorsed a measure to extend the registration period so as to give them the chance to make up for the time that [words indistinct] so they can announce their platforms and participate in the 4 November elections. However, since they are perfectly aware that they do not have the people's support, since they know that if they participate in these elections they will be crushed by the people's force, they prefer to stay away. [shouts] They prefer to stay away, to slip away, to flee. [shouts] The truth is that their people are in Miami. [shouts, applause]

We want to tell them, we want to tell these gentlemen that if they have a shred of patriotism, if it is untrue that they are participating in the U.S. plan to invade Nicaragua, we are not going to ask them to go to the border because they would not accept that, then let them register. They have the chance to do so now. [end recording]

At the beautiful Amnlae event, Ortega Saavedra clearly defined Nicaragua's situation. The war being waged in this country is between the Nicaraguan people and the foreign aggressors, Commander Ortega Saavedra said, stressing that if there were indeed a civil war here, the people would do away with some of the existing social classes.

[Begin Ortega Saavedra recording] [shouts] There are some in this country who have been quite dangerously spreading this little story about a civil war here.

We say to them: Define your stand. [shouts] There is no civil war here. [applause] The war here is between the Nicaraguan people and the foreign aggressors. It is dangerous to fool around with this little game about a civil war, because if we were to accept the idea that a civil war is being waged here, then there would indeed be a civil war here, a class struggle, [applause] and some classes would be finished off; some classes would disappear. [shouts, applause] The people would completely do away with some of the existing classes! [applause, shouts] The people would willingly do away with some of these classes. [shouts, applause] And that is truly a civil war. [end recording]

ORTEGA LEAVES FOR UN; MEETS WITH DE LA MADRID

PA300145 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left this morning for the United States, where he will deliver a speech next Tuesday, 2 October, at the United Nations General Assembly. Commander Ortega stopped in Mexico where he met with President Miguel de la Madrid. Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and planning minister, is accompanying Commander Daniel Ortega. They were seen off at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

From New York, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra will fly to Los Angeles, California, where he has been invited by political, religious and cultural organizations.

D'ESCOTO DISCUSSES U.S., CONTADORA PLAN

PA291258 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman interviewed by unidentified reporter -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] What are the immediate steps to be taken after the Contadora Document is signed?

[D'Escoto] The first step is the immediate prohibition and suspension of international military maneuvers in Central America within 30 days.

Another immediate step is to stop all political, military, financial, or any other type of support to individuals, groups, clandestine forces, or armed bands trying to overthrow or destabilize governments.

[Reporter] How would this affect the aggression against Nicaragua by CIA mercenary forces operating from neighboring countries?

[D'Escoto] As a first step aggression must stop; this is indispensable before proceeding to the next step, which will determine the maximum level of military development, and will have to take into consideration the real needs to guarantee the security of each country.

[Reporter] Do you believe that having the Central American countries accept the plan submitted by the Contadora Group will bring about peace?

[D'Escoto] Obviously, even if all the Central American countries sign the plan, there will be no peace if the United States, which is the main element disturbing peace in the region, does not sign the annex document to the Contadora plan.

[Reporter] Does this mean that should the United States refuse to sign the annex document, Nicaragua would do the same?

[D'Escoto] No. Nicaragua has been very explicit in expressing its decision to sign the plan as is: Although, we have said that if the United States does not sign the annex document all the noble efforts made by the Contadora Group will have been futile.

[Reporter] Do you think the United States will sign it?

[D'Escoto] What is happening with the Contadora plan is the same as what happened with the Nicaraguan elections. The Reagan administration tried to justify its illegal and criminal aggression against our people because Nicaragua had not had an election. Now that the electoral process is in full swing and the day of the elections is near, it is using its puppets in every way to try to postpone the date of the elections.

A few months ago the Reagan administration said that the only way the Central American crisis would be solved was for Nicaragua to cooperate with the Contadora Group and that this was precisely the objective of the bilateral talks in Manzanillo. Now that the cards have been laid on the table and the Contadora Group has submitted a formal and official plan, and after a sound consultation process with Nicaragua accepting it without any objections, the United States insists on saying that the Contadora plan is deficient and that Nicaragua should be punished for supporting the Contadora Group.

How are we to understand the imperialist whims? Reagan has not been interested in honorable negotiations based on international norms, nor in democracy. The only thing that the Reagan administration wants is to deny the heroic Nicaraguan people the right to decide their own destiny, as every independent and sovereign country should do.

GOVERNMENT CREATES PARALLEL MARKET FOR STAPLES

PA281612 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Dionisio Marenco, domestic trade minister, and Guerrilla Commander Ramon Cabrales, deputy domestic trade minister, yesterday explained the reasons behind the creation of a parallel market for staples at supermakets. With the creation of this parallel market, the revolutionary government can receive floating currency from persons who spend their money in these places. They added that with this currency the government can subsidize the basic grains consumed by our people, noting that it can obtain 900 million cordobas which previously ended up in the hands of merchants. Commander Cabrales said that these products are rationed at the supermarket and that no one is allowed to buy them in excessive quantities.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY KHAMENEI'S SPECIAL ENVOY

Fidel Castro Receives Larijani

FL282254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and of the government, has received Dr Javad Larijani, special envoy of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and adviser to the minister of foreign affairs of that nation.

The visitor bore a message from President Khamene'i to the president of Cuba describing the position that Iran will take on some of the problems that will be debated at the meeting of the UN General Assembly that began recently in New York. It also refers to the development of bilateral relations between our two countries.

Larijani Delivers Khamene'i Note

GF290556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The adviser to the minister of foreign affairs of our country met Fidel Castro, president of Cuba, on Thursday evening, and handed him a message from Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i president of our country.

In this meeting, there was discussion of the proposed plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations. While expressing his complete support for this plan, Mr Fidel Castro added: We will exert all our efforts for the implementation of this plan.

In this meeting, the expansion of mutual ties in the economic and political fields, struggle against the plots of imperialism, and the current situation in Central America and the Middle East were also discussed, and opinions were exchanged.

Larijani Meets Malmierca

LD300910 Tehran IRNA in English 0821 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA -- Foreign Ministry advisor, Dr Larijani who is heading an Iranian delegation to Cuba, in a meeting with the Cuban Foreign Minister, Isidoro Malmierca, outlined the Islamic Republic's stance against the Zionist regime and the necessity of its expulsion from the United Nations and other international organisations.

Larijani, during the meeting which took place at his residence, also expressed his hopes that progressive countries of Central America with an overall effort, would confront the influence of Zionism in Latin America and support Iran's proposal to expel it from the U.N. and other international organizations.

In reply, the Cuban foreign minister said that Iran and Cuba have similar views about the Zionist regime and should try to get more votes for the proposal.

He praised the Iranian nation's struggle and welcomed the invitation extended to him to visit Iran and hoped that he would travel to Iran in the near future.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN MEETING

FL281124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has arrived in New York to participate in the UN General Assembly debates.

The foreign minister will attend the plenary meeting, 3 October, to present Cuba's position on various problems facing today's world.

SANKARA, DELEGATION DEPART SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL281744 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Following their stay in Santiago de Cuba, the Burkina Faso delegation headed by Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution and chief of state and government of that sister African nation, departed the city.

Arrive at Isle of Youth

FL282034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the Council of National Revolution and chief of state and government of Burkino Faso, arrived today at the Isle of Youth. Sankara and his delegation were received at the local airport by Armando Manresa, alternate member of the party Central Committee and first party secretary of the special municipality, and other party and government leaders of the Isle of Youth.

A group of Pioneers, students, and workers of the Isle of Youth warmly greeted the African and Cuban leaders in a demonstration of solidarity and friendship.

The delegation, headed by Burkina Faso's leader, Captain Thomas Sankara, will visit the former Model Prison, now a national monument, the urbanized area of Nueva Gerona, and other places of economic, political, and social interest on the Isle of Youth.

TRADE CONTRACTS FOR R130 MILLION SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

FL280134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Trade contracts for more than R130 million were signed in Plovdiv by Bulgarian and Cuban enterprises and form part of the medium-length agreement for 1985. The contracts were signed on the occasion of Cuba Day at the 40th International Plovdiv Fair, in the presence of Ministers of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas and Khristo Khristov.

PERUVIAN AIR FORCE GENERAL, DELEGATION DEPART

FL281456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The official high-level Peruvian Air Force delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Cesar Enrico Praeli, commander in chief of the Peruvian Air Force, has departed Cuba for Peru. The visitors were seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by Division General Senen Casas, acting first FAR minister, and by other FAR chiefs and officers. During his stay in Cuba, Praeli was received at FAR headquarters by Army General Raul Castro, Cuban FAR minister.

HAZARDOUS CARGO SYMPOSIUM CLOSES IN HAVANA

FL281802 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Eighth International Symposium on Hazardous Cargo Handling and Transportation by Sea has concluded at Havana's Palace of Conventions after 4 days of work. Delegates from 17 countries analyzed 31 reports.

USSR TO SIGN COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

FL282346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Gennadiy Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of communications of the USSR, will arrive tomorrow in this capital on a working visit during which he will sign a protocol on cooperation with Cuba in the fields of electric and postal communications. During his stay in Cuba, Kudryavtsev will visit the main laboratory of telecommunications, the (?Caribbean ground station), the Bauta transmission center, and other sites.

JORGE LEZCANO ADDRESSES IPU GENEVA CONFERENCE

FL282206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] In Geneva, Switzerland, Jorge Lezcano has stated that the crisis that is having a harsh effect on the economies of the capitalistic world continues to have dramatic repercussions on the underdeveloped nations.

When he spoke at the 72d interparliamentary conference being held in Geneva, the vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] described as unfair the unequal trade between nations with market economies and those that are underdeveloped.

The underdeveloped nations, he stated, are forced to pay more and more for imported goods while their raw materials are sold at extraordinarily low prices. Lezcano said that these conditions are imposed by developed capitalistic nations whose high salaries, advanced technology, wasteful spending, and high military expenses we must pay for.

Jorge Lezcano said: For Latin America and the Caribbean, in addition to the decrease in production and the increase in unemployment, the threat of economic catastrophe is expressed by the regional foreign debt, which amounts to $350 billion.

When he spoke at the 72d interparliamentary conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland, the ANPP vice president said that each percentage point increase in the interest rate increases this debt by $2 billion to $3 billion. The Cuban leader blamed the U.S. Government for this situation because it has raised its wasteful arms race to unthinkable proportions.

At the Geneva conference, Lezcano reiterated the decision of Cuban lawmakers to work to decrease international tensions and favor world peace.

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMING GRENADA ELECTIONS

PA281538 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] After several months of great secrecy about the date of the announced elections in Grenada, a country that has been militarily occupied by the United States for almost 1 year, colonial Governor Paul Scoon announced that the Grenadian people will go to the polls on 3 December. The date of the elections in Grenada was announced just 73 days before they are to be held and when the lists of voters are still being prepared. Nevertheless, the most serious indication that those elections are merely a maneuver is the fact that they are taking place in a country that is militarily occupied by the United States. The U.S. forces that militarily occupied Grenada in October 1983 have carried out all kinds of efforts to militarize the island and turn it into a base to maintain imperialist control over all of the eastern Caribbean.

The militarization of Grenada and the elections are part of the Yankee strategy to dominate on the island because, simultaneously with the training of men to form new military forces, the U.S. occupation forces have created a center-right political coalition for the elections.

The U.S.-backed multiparty coalition in Grenada is made up of three political parties that are submissive to the United States. The alliance is called the New Grenada National Party and is headed by Herbert Blaize, a high-ranking official during the British colonial domination of that Antillean island. It is comprised of the National Democratic Movement, the Grenada National Party, and the Democratic Party. This alliance was created under U.S. coercion on Union Island, which belongs to Saint Vincent, in mid-August. The creation of this monstrosity was supervised and directed by the chiefs of state of Barbados, Tom Adams; Saint Lucia, John Compton; and Saint Vincent, James Mitchell; and by U.S. Embassy officials in Grenada.

Initially, the pact also included a group led by former legislator Winston Whyte, who now heads the Christian Democratic Party after severe disagreements with Herbert Blaize. The other two parties are the United Labor Party headed by former dictator Eric Gairy, who does not conceal his desire to once again rule Grenada, and the recently founded Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement led by Kendrick Radix and others loyal to the assassinated prime minister.

The United States is not interested in the return of the bloody dictatorship of Gairy, who is discredited throughout the world. However, neither does Washington want the presence in Grenada of the memory and ideals of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and for this reason the members of the patriotic movement that carries his name are persecuted by the occupation forces. This persecution takes many direct and subtle ideological forms.

Just and free elections cannot be held under such conditions. Grenada has not even had time to heal its wounds and bury its martyrs, including Maurice Bishop and his companions, whose remains are still in the hands of the occupation forces.

REAGAN ALFONSIN MEET IN NEW YORK ON FOREIGN DEBT

PA281756 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Report by Victor Ego Ducrot, PRELA correspondent in Buenos Aires -- recorded]

[Text] The meeting between Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in New York was described in Buenos Aires as one at the highest level and the opening of a possibility for a dialogue on the foreign debt. Almost all the local news media have described the meeting as fruitful, although it was stressed that after the first rapprochement the two parties hardened their stances.

The main topic discussed was Argentina's and Latin America's foreign debts, which Alfonsin referred to after he gave Reagan the Cartagena agreement document, recently approved in Mar del Plata by the foreign and economy ministers of 11 countries of the region.

Almost all local observers have indicated that Alfonsin demonstrated the debtor countries' willingness to pay and hold a dialogue and the need for the matter to be settled through direct political encounters. Observers also noted Reagan's proposal for a meeting of debts, creditors, and financial organizations during the first part of next year, although this meeting, to be held within the framework of the IMF, is contrary to the debtor countries' wishes.

In addition, observers agreed that the presence of U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Reagan in the meeting encourages dialogue, since he was the first to criticize the Cartegena agreement program. Analysts siad that the latest joint declaration of the United States, the UK, and the FRG on IMF credit restrictions cannot be underestimated. These restrictions mainly affect undeveloped nations.

The Central American situation, as discussed by Alfonsin and Reagan, was stressed by local commentators, who pointed out the support expressed by the two heads of state for the Contadora Group. The history of Argentine-U.S. relations includes confrontations which have become more serious in the recent past because of foreign indebtedness, Argentina's policy toward Central America, and the nuclear energy plan outlined and [word indistinct] by Buenos Aires, among others.

In short, the Reagan administration insists that debtor countries' problems can be discussed after an agreement with the IMF is reached, while the Argentines have been demanding that the matter be discussed politically. They have also underlined the impossibility of subjecting the debtor countries' future development to the expectations of what they have described as international usury.

It is unlikely that Argentina will sign the Tlaltelolco Treaty for Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has described as an effort to disarm the unarmed. Regarding conflicts on the continent, particularly Central America, the Alfonsin government holds high the banner of nonintervention, democracy, and support for Contadora. In its warmongering offensive, the U.S. Government headed by Reagan views this stance with distrust.

D'ESCOTO PLEASED WITH RESULTS OF SAN JOSE MEETING

PA300330 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto interview with Havana Radio reporter Pedro Martinez Pirez, in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 29 September -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] Foreign Minister D'Escoto, I would like to know if the United States achieved its objective of isolating Nicaragua at the San Jose conference as it intended which was proven by the letter sent to the European countries by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz?

[D'Escoto] I believe this new act of U.S. intervention in Central America, and specifically against Nicaragua, experienced a sad and shameful defeat because it was ignored. A European foreign minister told me that he was annoyed by the abuse of the United States in sending the letter. Another country said that it had not received the letter. This is a country that is friendly with the United States. This country told me that the letter was probably not sent to them because the United States already knew what their answer would be.

[Martinez] What do you believe was the intention of this letter and U.S. action in San Jose?

[D'Escoto] The political will of the United States is to isolate Nicaragua; to isolate Nicaragua from political and economic support. The United States is engaged in a many-sided war against Nicaragua. Everyone is aware of the military dimensions of this war and its tragic consequences in the loss of lives and its negative effects on our economy. But a part of the economic war is to isolate us from the countries with the hope that our country and people will eventually get tired.

We must recall here that a former Latin American president who recently visited Europe was asked his opinion about what was happening in Nicaragua and he spoke of the aggression that Nicaragua is experiencing. He continue to say that he admired that country very much and that he was convinced that we could be forced to eat dust but that he was also equally convinced that the Nicaraguan people would never yield or give up their right to change Nicaragua, for the first time in its history, into a truly fair and authentically democratic country, into a country characterized by fraternity among all Nicaraguans. I have not mentioned the name of this person, but it is important because he is a president who is well known internationally and he is a Central American.

[Martinez] Foreign Minister D'Escoto, do you believe that the militaristic, interventionist, violent, and warmongering policy was defeated at this meeting in San Jose?

[D'Escoto] I would say that in some measure this policy was also defeated because the European countries, individually speaking through their foreign ministers, clearly stated their full support for Contadora and several of them have been more explicit and have specified the Contadora proposal that they hope will be signed and ratified as soon as possible. In the measure that this is achieved, then the United States will have to seek other excuses to continue its criminal and illegal policy against Nicaragua. This is why the United States does not want the document to be signed. This is a tremendous contradiction that cannot be ignored by the foreign ministers meeting here because they recalled how the United States said that Contadora was a hope, that they participated in a bilateral dialogue with us to force us to sign the document, but when the time came and the document was presented Nicaragua expressed its political decision to sign it immediately and without amendments and now the United States does not know what to do. They are even mentioning the need to punish Nicaragua [D'Escoto chuckles] because it signed or agreed to sign the document. All this has left the Reagan administration in great ridicule in front of the international community and we have been able to verify this.

[Martinez] Is the new Nicaraguan delegation leaving this San Jose meeting with a satisfied feeling?

[D'Escoto] Yes, I think so. Here we experienced a demonstration of solidarity from all the Central American peoples and clear support for the Contadora process from European countries who participated at the meeting.

ACOSTA PRESIDES AT CDR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

FL281250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Thousands of Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] members reiterated the slogan, "No One Surrenders Here", at the national ceremony marking the CDR's 24th anniversary, which was held in Pinar del Rio Province. Armando Acosta, alternate member of the Politburo and CDR national coordinator, presided over the ceremony.

Acosta said: Every day, we are more convinced of the rightness of our ideals and our cause. Therefore, we work with so much fervor in the preparation of the fatherland for the war of all the people.

The CDR coordinator said it seems Pinar del Rio will win for the second consecutive year the national CDR competition because it was in first place at midyear. He also said CDR members should make their best efforts and work like never before to commemorate the CDR's 26th anniversary next year and the third Communist Party of Cuba Congress. They will be stimulated by the anniversary and the important event for Cuban Communists.

NEW MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPANY INAUGURATED

FL291312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The military-industrial company, Metallurgical Center has been inaugurated with the starting up of operations of the steel foundry. The workers dedicated the first day of work to the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. With the opening of this installation, the supply of technical equipment and weapons by the other FAR enterprises will be complemented.

Major Armando Perez Betancur, the center's director, pointed out in his speech at the inauguration ceremony that the entire installation had been planned by Cuban FAR Ministry specialists and that a high percentage of the installation was built by the company itself.

HAVANA RADIO FACILITIES WELL-MAINTAINED

FL291826 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Powerful antennae and the efforts of a group of workers from Intel-Cuba Company's International Broadcasting Center No 1 of the Communications Ministry are necessary for Havana Radio, Cuba, to be heard throughout the world. Public and government telegraphic and telex transmissions are also sent via this center.

This group has managed to lower electricity consumption by 50 percent, which is equivalent to saving 150 tons of petroluem. This center was founded in 1961 and since then it has maintained existing technology in top condition. The equipment was manufactured in capitalist areas and is now discontinued. The care taken by operators, the high quality of the personnel, and the efforts of the 14 members of the National Association of Innovators and efficiency experts have helped make the equipment last.

DEFENSE EXERCISES HELD ON ISLE OF YOUTH

FL291747 Havana Television Service in Spanish GMT 1700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The people of the Isle of Youth are preparing to face and turn back any attack by imperialism in our territory. Hundreds of men, women, and children participated in exercises that took place in several defense zones. During the training exercise citizens tested their skills for carrying out the people's war. Discipline was a major factor in the success that was achieved.

GRANMA-84 MILITARY DEFENSE EXERCISES BEGIN

FL281310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Granma-84 military defense exercises began today in Granma Province, and this this region was studied to see how the people's war would be conducted. Roberto Damian Alfonso Gonzalez, alternate Central Committee member and first party secretary in Granma, as president of the Defense Council, along with other officers, attended with the civil defense staff the start of the air attack warning exercise, when the warning system was tested.

FORUM SHOWS LEADERS SATISFIED WITH GRENADA EVENTS

FL281236 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Caribbean leaders have joined a group of U.S. congressmen in expressing satisfaction with events since last October when neighboring countries and the United States sent forces into Grenada. A forum was held in Washington, D.C. yesterday called The Carribean: One Year After Grenada's Liberation.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles took part in the forum and emphasized the vital importance of Grenadian elections scheduled for December 3. She made no prediction, but said it seems to her that the campaign is neck and neck between moderates and the party headed by former Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

The chairman of Grenada's Interim Advisory Council Nicholas Brathwaite also is pleased his country's residents will have the right to choose their own government. He said an elected government with a 5-year term of office is in a much better position to plan for Grenada's economic development than is a short-term interim government. He said it is understandable that some potential investors and industrial development are holding back to await the outcome of the elections.

BAHAMAS

FNM LEADERS DEMAND PINDLING'S RESIGNATION

FL281852 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] There has been a wave of reactions to the unexpected visit to the office of the prime minister yesterday by Free Movement parliamentarians. We get that report from Ed Bethell:

[Begin Bethell recording] Radio Bahamas News has received a number of reactions to yesterday's takeover of the prime minister's office by leaders of the Free National Movement contingent spent over an hour in the waiting room of the office before reading a letter calling for the resignation of the prime minister.

In a (?reply to the letter) left for the prime minister by Mr Isaacs, the prime minister told Mr Isaacs that there are two proper ways by which he can get his heart's innermost desire: One is to succeed on a vote of no confidence in Parliament and two, with the next general elections in 1987.

The (?goal) of the young liberals (?is to condemn) what they have termed the lack of professionalism and brazen [word indistinct]. The young liberals say [words indistinct]. Meantime, the Free National Movement has planned a public rally later this evening. [end recording]

GRENADA

AIRPORT TO BEGIN COMMERCIAL FLIGHTS IN NOVEMBER

FL282124 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada, Sep 28, CANA -- Civil aviation spokesman in Grenada's interim government, Dr Patrick Emmanuel, said today commercial flights at the island's new international airport should begin in the first week of November, after the official opening on October 28.

He, however, told a news conference he did not expect substantial use by international airlines for the first year of operations, mainly because of limited hotel capacity which would not make it convenient or economical for tour operators and airlines to book regular scheduled services.

The regional air carrier, LIAT, [Leeward Istand Air Transport], will be flying a few days after the official opening and, according to Emmanuel, in the first year of operations, charter services "could be induced to operate charter services in and out of Grenada at specific times of the year."

Emmanuel said the interim government is on the verge of permitting Caribbean Airways of Barbados and the Trinidad and Tobago nationally-owned BWIA, [British West Indies Airways] to operate scheduled international services here. BWIA, it was reported this week, would soon be making direct flights from New York to Point Salines, whilst other flights from Miami would pass through Antigua and then on to Grenada.

Additionally, contact has been made with major airlines in North America and Western Europe including Pan Am, Eastern, and American along with VIASA, the Venezuela national airline, in relation to landing rights for flights to Grenada, Emmanuel said. He also disclosed that the administration had reactivated the air transport licensing authority under the chairmanship of the attorney general to deal with the processing of applications for use of the airport.

The interim government, according to state-owned Radio Grenada, has set up a committee headed by its secretary, Curt Strachan, to work out a programme, including cultural presentations, for the opening of the 9,000 foot runway. The airport is yet to be named.

POLICE GRADUATES TO FORM SPECIAL FORCES UNIT

FL281254 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] In Grenada, 35 police officers graduated from an intensive month-long training course yesterday. The graduation marks the first step in the establishment of a Grenadian special forces unit designed to cope with low-level insurgency and hostage situations.

HAITI

UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE'S HOUSE ARREST LIFTED

PA281439 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0525 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Port au Prince, 27 Sep (DPA) -- According to reliable sources, the house arrest imposed on Professor Hubert de Ronceray, Haitian representative to UNESCO, as well as on Gregoire Eugene, self-proclaimed chief of the inactive Social Democratic Party of Haiti, has been lifted. Both men were placed under house arrest 2 months ago after questioning by police.

Observers in Port au Prince believe the measure was adopted to coincide with the IMF and the World Bank annual assembly in Washington, where the Haitian Government has requested a stand-by [in English] credit to balance its budget deficit.

Policemen and civilian personnel had been posted outside the homes of De Ronceray and Eugene in Port au Prince, and efforts last month by a U.S. journalists defense committee to contact them proved futile.

So far it is not known if Gregoire Eugene, who has lived in exile in New York for the past 4 years, and Hubert de Ronceray, who is to attend the UNESCO executive council session in Paris that began yesterday, will receive permits to leave the country.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PUBLIC SERVANTS STAY OFF JOB FOR PAY HIKE

FL291516 Bridgetown CANA in English 2218 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sep 28, CANA -- Schools and government offices were disrupted today as hundreds of public servants stayed away from work to press for more pay, labor sources said. Officials of the Joint Negotiating Team (JNT) which is bargaining on behalf of the country's some 64,000 public service workers described the so-called day of solidarity to express dissatisfaction with the pace of negotiations as "successful" and said it would show that government workers are serious about rejecting the pay increase offer of six per cent over three years.

A spokesman for the Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers Association (TTUTA) said that from feedback received some 80 per cent of the country's schools were unable to operate normally. The public service association reported many offices were "empty" in Port-of-Spain including the city hall, the national housing authority, and the probation office. According to TTUTA spokesmen, about 70 percent of the schools had to be closed prematurely because of teachers taking leave, mainly casual leave to conduct personal business to which they are officially entitled. Government spokesmen could not be contacted for comment tonight.

The JNT has stressed that no workers have been asked to stay away from work but public service workers were asked to show solidarity with the cause. Several public workers could be seen walking on the streets during working hours and sporting red ribbons.

The JNT and the government's chief personnel officer (CPO) are deadlocked in negotiations or a new industrial agreement. The CPO says the government's offer reflects the country's cost of living index. They also want a two-year agreement and an average 12-per-cent increase for claimed erosions in income.

PNM LEADERS TO HOLD CONVENTION IN TOBAGO

FL281358 Bridgetown CANA in English 2208 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 27 CANA -- About 2,500 people are expected to attend this weekend's annual convention of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) in Tobago, party officials reported today. The Saturday-Sunday convention -- the 25th for the party -- comes amidst preparations for elections for the Tobago House of Assembly, expected by November this year. Political observers said the PNM might use the convention to launch its election campaign there. The PNM has held unbroken rule in the twin-island state since 1956. But the Tobago House of Assembly, set up to run the sister isle's affairs under the umbrella of the Port-of-Spain-based central government, is controlled by the opposition Democratic Action Congress (DAC). The DAC won eight of the 12 seats in the assembly at the first elections for that house four years ago. The PNM won the others. The PNM lost the islands' two central government seats to the DAC in the twin-island states general elections of 1976 and 1981.